The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Discussion of Irish Reform in the British Parliament.

Lord Stanley and Messrs. Mill and Forster on the Alabama Claims.

Honors to American Representatives in England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings—Trial by Mixed Juries—England and Spain—The Irish Question.

LONDON, Thursday, March 12—Midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Gregory inquired what ground the Government intended to take in regard to the use of mixed juries for the trial of foreigners in English courts. The Attorney-General replied that the Government did not propose to interfere with the decisions of the Judges on that point.

Lord Stanley made an explanation as to the present state of the controversy with Spain concerning the *Tornado* case. He said the last step taken by England was to demand the release of Macpherson.

Earl Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said he would soon submit to the consideration of the House a plan for a new Irish University, the officers of which were to be named by the Catholics, but whose privileges were not to be confined exclusively to Catholics.

The House then went into Committee, and resumed the debate on the grievances of Ireland.

Mr. Horsman, member for Stroud, said the Ministers had promised a reform in Ireland, but their reform proved to be only a commission of inquiry and a new university. More than this was needed to conciliate Ireland. He deprecated the creation of a new college, of the character described by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, as likely to foment sectarian bitterness and anger. The laity were satisfied with the present system of national schools. He declared that no Ministerial statement had ever caused him so much pain. A great opportunity was lost to conciliate Ireland, which should no longer be ruled by English laws, customs and prejudices, but according to the wishes of the Irish people.

Mr. Robert Lowe thought there was no good reason why the different religious sects should not agree as well in Ireland as they did elsewhere. The existence of Fenianism was not in point as an evidence of discontent; for there was no proof that the body of the Irish people sympathized with that rebellious spirit, which was confined to American agitators. The trouble was deeper seated. It was untrue that Ireland had been injured by English legislation. General assertions only were made about land grievances, but no facts were presented. He was opposed to the system of small tenures, urged by Mr. Mill and others, as not the highest type of civilization, which, if adopted, would be stereotyped *ad infinitum*. He deplored the establishment of a sectarian college. Neither the Clergy nor the laity wanted it. The proposition was simply a trick of the Government to gain time. The fact was that one tenth of all the property in Ireland was public, but was used for the benefit of only one out of twelve of the inhabitants. This was the great evil, and it was a scandalous one.

Mr. Thomas Hughes made a speech, in which he urged a general reform in Ireland.

Mr. Vance, in the course of his remarks, argued that free trade had been very injurious to Ireland.

Mr. Jacob Bright forcibly denounced the anomalies of the Irish Church Establishment.

Mr. Mill deplored the beggarly account of the Irish policy of the Ministry. He approved of the manly speech of Mr. Lowe on the Church question, and concluded with an argument showing that such a college as was proposed was impossible.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy defended the Government, giving a long review of its Irish policy. He said he believed the same fears were expressed and reasons given in 1843; yet how many years had the Whigs held power since then, without taking any action in regard to the grievances of Ireland.

At 11 o'clock to-night the debate still continued, and the House will probably hold an unusually long session.

Intended Address to Mr. Adams—Banquet to Consul Lord, of Manchester.

LONDON, Thursday, March 12.

The British League of Peace and Liberty propose to offer Mr. Charles Francis Adams an address previous to his departure from this country. The address will be presented through Mr. John Bright.

Mr. Henry W. Lord, who is about to retire from the American Consulate at Manchester, was entertained by the merchants of that city last evening at a farewell dinner. The principal speech was made by the Mayor of Manchester, who expressed his regret at the departure of Mr. Lord, and warmly eulogized his conduct as commercial representative of the United States in Manchester.

FRANCE.

The Right of Public Meetings Discussed in the Chambers.

PARIS, Thursday, March 12.

A new law defining and enlarging the right of public meeting has been introduced in the *Corps Legislatif*, and is now under discussion.

The *Figaro* newspaper has been prosecuted for violation of the new Press law.

THE ALABAMA.

The Speeches of Lord Stanly, Mr. Forster and Mr. Mill.

LONDON, Thursday, March 12.

The following is Lord Stanley's speech, delivered in the House of Commons on Friday evening last:

I think it due to the honorable member who has brought this subject forward, and who has dealt with it in so clear and condensed a manner, to acknowledge that he has said nothing which is calculated to increase any feeling of international irritation that may still remain, or to aggravate the complications which have unfortunately arisen. In one portion of his remarks I cannot, at all events, help expressing my cordial concurrence in the tribute which he has paid to the high character and accomplishments of the United States Minister, whose services, unfortunately, we are about to lose. [Cheers.] Few men could have had a more difficult part to perform, and fewer still could have displayed in all that has been done a sounder judgment or greater forbearance. [Cheers.] It is not my wish to follow the honorable gentleman into that part of his speech which related to the conduct of Lord Russell. Lord Russell had many difficulties to encounter, and he has many friends and representatives in this House who will be prepared to vindicate anything that may be said in criticism of the steps taken by him. My business is rather with the present aspect of the controversy than the past. I certainly regretted that the honorable member should in one respect have displayed a slight tinge of partisanship, which, to do him justice, he generally succeeded in avoiding. The honorable gentleman appeared to regard it as extraordinary that we should have consented to refer this question to arbitration, and seems to think that, owing to some changes in our opinions, our conduct had altered. I do not want to revive old points of controversy; but it would be very difficult to point out one single word in any speech made by my Right Honorable friend, the First Lord of the Treasury, or by myself, which could show that we had prejudiced the issue. Whatever else may be the matter of the controversy, it is, I hope, needless to make any profession of my anxiety to settle this dispute if possible. England has nothing to gain by keeping it open, and something to gain by closing it. We have vast commercial relations with the United States; a long line of continuous frontier; we meet and cross one another in every part of the globe; we have on both sides an enormous load of debt, which neither can wish to increase. [Hear, hear, and a laugh.] We can do each other incalculable harm, and I believe it is equally the wish as well as the interest of both nations to remain on amicable terms. [Cheers.] I need not, therefore, say that we want to arrange this matter if we can; nor do I think in the present state of the question any difficulty arises from popular feeling in England. So far from that being the case the reaction from our earlier feelings is so strong that we are almost too ready to accuse ourselves of faults which we have not committed, and to assume in every doubtful point that the decision ought to be against us. This is, no doubt, an error on the right side; but indiscriminate resistance to reasonable demands, and indiscriminate concession of whatever is asked, are equally likely to end in mischief. What we have to do is to try and find out what are the strict rights of the case; to state the case so ascertained and to temperately and fully endeavor to do justice to ourselves and to appeal to a corresponding spirit in those with whom we have to treat. Now, Sir, there never was a case in which it was more desirable to define accurately the points to be settled; because on the other side there are certain questions complicated by all sorts of grievances of rather a vague character—grievances which I do not say are unreal or unfounded, but which those who feel them would find it hard to define. I do not complain of this, but merely refer to it as a fact. If we were Northern Americans we should probably entertain pretty much the same feeling. Men who have emerged from a civil war in which they sacrificed a million of lives and incurred five hundred million pounds of debt, are not for some little time in a position to appreciate with perfect coolness the conduct of lookers on. [Cheers.] I am not, now, saying whether our course was in every instance one of rigid neutrality. That is the very point we are endeavoring to ascertain by arbitration; but if our neutrality had been the most absolute it is possible to conceive, there can be no doubt that we should have fallen short of the expectations of the people of the United States. What they expected was not neutrality, pure and simple, but physical neutrality, coupled with sympathy and moral support. [Cheers.] When such a feeling exists and is disappointed, it is obvious that the disappointment so produced will find vent in some shape, and that is the key to a great deal of the exaggeration of writing and speaking which has been observable in the earlier stages of the question. And in that point of view I do not regret the time that has passed on both sides. We can discuss this matter more calmly in 1868 than in 1864. [Cheers.] Passions of the moment pass away, but facts and arguments remain; and happily, as the case now stands, the controversy still pending is reduced within the narrowest possible limits. On doubtful questions of fact, as to which it would not be likely that the two Governments should agree, we are of one mind as far as this, that we know we cannot agree and are ready to refer to a third and personally impartial party. The principle of arbitration has been accepted, as far as we are concerned, which is an important step. I am not finding fault because that step was not taken earlier. Time, we know, makes many things possible which were not so at first. The truth is we have conceded everything asked for when the dispute began. [Hear! Hear!] At that time the question of premature recognition of belligerent rights had not assumed its present importance. Incidentally it was mentioned, but that was all. But by a curious process that grievance, whatever its value may be, has been gaining importance in the minds of American public men just in proportion as we are willing to remove other causes of complaint. [Hear! Hear!] The sole point unsettled between is this: "You are willing," the United States say, "to refer to arbitration the question of the *Alabama* and other kindred vessels; are you willing to include as a point in the reference the question whether you were right or wrong in recognizing the Confederation when you did?" The answer we have given, in substance, is, that, as at present advised, we cannot see what bearing the two things have on each other; for all practicable purposes, as bearing on the event of 1862, you might as well include the question whether we were right or wrong in the war of 1812. There are some persons who do not accept that view of the case. I will, therefore, endeavor to enforce it. I suppose that no human being will contend that at no period during that prolonged struggle of four years the Confederates had become entitled to belligerent rights, or that such a pretension has ever been put forward; but if they were belligerents at some time, and not so when recognized as such, when did they become so. Take a date that will test the question. If ever they were belligerents, I suppose they were so after the celebrated battle of Bull Run; they had then a large force in the field; for a time, at least, they had achieved a military superiority, and, above all, Washington was threatened. Suppose we had recognized them after that battle, would any human being have found fault with us? Could any one have charged us with being precipitate in our recognition? And had we done that, how would it have affected the *Alabama* question? The *Alabama* escaped in April, 1862; Bull Run was fought in July, 1861. If I had chosen to take that line of argument in my dispatch, it would have been competent for me to contend in this way. I grant that we were wrong in recognizing the Confederacy when we did. We ought to have done it in August, and not in May. We were six months too soon. But having admitted that, will you, the American Government, tell me how your case, as regards the *Alabama*, would be in any way affected if we had done what you contended we ought and made the recognition six months instead of twelve months before the *Alabama* sailed? (Cheers.) It is on this ground of irrelevancy that I rest more than that of National dignity. But there is another objection to a compliance with the United States demand—that this question of recognition included, would any arbiter deal with it? That is a point on which I find considerable doubt. Arbitration, as we proposed it, was simple in character and not difficult to deal with.

Given, two belligerents and a neutral power, and the problem is, has the neutral power fulfilled the obligation imposed on it by international law. Now, granting that international law is sometimes vague; that new circumstances occur not met by precedent, and that much must be left to the discretion of the arbiter, that is still a question governed, in the main, by recognized principles, and which a friendly government would not be unable, or probably unwilling to pronounce a decision upon. But if you add to that complicated matter a question of a totally different character as to whether a certain political act, the recognition of a belligerent, was or was not suitable to circumstances under which the Government was placed, what rule is there to go by? Is it a matter of precedent or moral justice? Are political considerations included also? Is it contended that recognition was premature? But premature in what sense, and for what purpose? No one will question that it was a matter on which, as an independent, we were entitled to use our own discretion. That doctrine of freedom, in such matters, has been insisted upon by no persons more strenuously than by the United States Government themselves in 1849. Only twenty years ago the United States Government proposed to recognize the revolutionary Government of Hungary, not merely as a belligerent, which is all the question now, but as an established thing. The Austrians complained, and a correspondence ensued. It was conducted on the American side by Mr. Webster, certainly not the least able of American statesmen, and Mr. Webster's reply was in these words: "That if they had done so, though the step would have been precipitate, and one from which no benefit would have resulted, it would not, nevertheless, have been an act against the law of nations, provided they took no part in the contest against Austria." Does not that utterance go immeasurably further than anything which has come from us? [Cheering.] And yet that is a document put forward by the United States. I will cite another case: in 1836 Texas was fighting for independence from the Mexican Republic. The question arose about the admission to New-York of a vessel bearing the Texan flag. The United States Government defended the admission of these vessels, and in the course of their argument they used some remarkable words, which I should like to read. They begin by saying that from the beginning of the revolution South American vessels had been admitted with their own or any other flag to the ports of the United States, and that the same rule had been observed in civil wars that had arisen between the various States.

Mr. Roebuck—Who is the writer?

Lord Stanley—The Foreign Minister of the day. And he goes on: It has never been held necessary as a preliminary to the extension of the rights of hospitality to either party, that the chances of the war should be balanced, and the probability of eventual success determined. For this purpose it has been deemed sufficient that the party had declared its independence, and at the time was actually maintaining it." Had not the South declared its independence in 1861, and was it not maintaining it. [Cheers.] In the face of these claims, put forward by the United States Government, to absolute freedom of action in such a matter, how can they contend that an independent State ought to submit to pay a fine if its discretion has been unwise? Put it in the other way: Suppose we had not recognized the South, and suppose that fortune had decided in their favor, could they be entitled to call us to account for not having recognized them soon enough, and thereby having injured their prospects? So stated, the question seems absurd. But if we are responsible one way, we are responsible the other. If damages are to be given for premature recognition as injury on one side, why not for tardy recognition as injury on the other? In what position is a neutral Power placed whenever a war breaks out? This is not a question for the moment only. [Hear, hear.] It is a question of a general international law. It is a question which will create a precedent and we are bound not merely to what is convenient for the moment, but to what is right in the light of duties of nations in general toward each other. [Cheers.] But the grounds I rest on are these: First—That the United States propose to us a matter for consideration which is irrelevant to the issue; secondly, that the irrelevant question was one to be decided by considerations of State policy, and not of legal obligation, and therefore is incapable of receiving legal solution; thirdly, that the United States Government, in their parallel cases, had absolutely refused to admit any responsibility for adopting a similar course; and, lastly, that I believe no one would undertake to arbitrate on a case so entirely vague and undefined. I will not now argue the case on its merits as far as recognition is concerned, but it may be necessary to remind the House that, in recognizing the Confederates when we did, we were simply declaring, on May 13, a state of things to be civil war, which, in official documents since published, Mr. Seward, on the part of the United States Government, himself declared to be such. These documents were not private letters, but papers which have been since published and laid before the public. They bear date nine, twelve and sixteen days before the Queen's proclamation. I will read only one and that shall be brief. On the 4th of May, nine days before the issue of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, Mr. Seward writes in these terms: "The insurgents have instituted revolution with open, flagrant, deadly war, to compel the United States to acquiesce in the dismemberment of the nation. The United States have accepted the civil war as an inevitable necessity." [Correspondence relating to foreign affairs accompanying the President's Message to Congress in December, 1861.] I should be sorry to say anything that would even look like want of respect for the distinguished diplomatist by whom this correspondence has been conducted throughout, and than whom no man in the United States has probably had greater experience. But if the question was one which we could discuss apart from politics, and if we were not thousands of miles apart, but could meet face to face, I should venture to ask him whether he could, with gravity call upon me solemnly to refer to the arbitration of some neutral body, of some third party, this question: Whether we, the British Government, had a right on the 13th of May to declare that to be civil war which, in various documents, especially one dated the 4th of May, he (Mr. Seward) himself had christened by that name. [Cheers.] Let it be noted, also, that the highest court of law in the United States, in a passage which has often been quoted, declared the state of things which then existed to be a state of war; and another argument, familiar to all who have studied the subject is, that if there were no war, there was of course no blockade, and we might claim damages for every blockade runner captured. [Hear, hear.] Claims such as these would mount up to an almost inconceivable total; and I really cannot think that the statesmen of the United States would be willing to let in these enormous claims for the sake of insisting upon a point which, practically and in its immediate applications, is not important, though I admit that indirectly it may have considerable importance. I am glad to believe, and there can, I think, be no doubt that as there has been a great change of feeling here within the last two years, so on the other side of the water a corresponding change is taking place—[cheers]—now that the question is better understood. I saw a very remarkable article the other day, which was quoted from one of the leading journals in the United States. The passage was very brief. I will read a few lines of it. The New-York *World* of the 8th of February, said the Times (meaning of course the New-York Times) "concurs fully in the three great points which we made: 1st, That there is not the remotest chance that any arbitrator likely to be chosen would undertake it. Say that the Queen's proclamation of neutrality was a wrongful act; 2d. That this particular question is incapable of being made a subject of arbitration; and 3d. That it has nothing to do with the merits of our real claim." The New-York *World* treated this as a remarkable admission, and I must say that the fact of such an admission having been made in a leading journal in a country which, perhaps more than any other, is governed by public opinion as it finds expression day to day in the pages of the newspapers, is an encouraging sign. I do not wish to detain the House, (loud cheering) but I think I have said enough to show that the proposed conditions of the reference were not arbitrary or capricious. Still less were they (as I have seen it hinted out of doors that they were) mere devices to evade referring the matter to arbitration at all; but that they were formed on an intelligible, and, I think, sound principle. If the negotiations have been for a time suspended, I will not say broken off, but suspended, the rupture or suspension does not come from our side. We made our offer, and it has been declined. According to the ordinary usage, it is now for the complaining party, if they do not like our plan of an arrangement, to propose their own. Something was said by the honorable member as to our language being varied at different stages of the negotiations. It is difficult to remember with accuracy all the arguments which have been put forward; but I can answer for it that my own ideas on the subject never varied.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre—I said that Mr. Seward's language varied.

Lord Stanley—Oh, very well, then, I will pass that matter over. [Cheers.] I am very glad that the honorable member, with his recent American experience, agrees with me as to the general character of the correspondence. But then, it is said, you ought to settle this matter at once, or you will have a quarrel. I am as anxious to settle as any man in any part of this House can be; but I do not believe in the likelihood of the quarrel. [Hear.] I have never concealed my opinion that the American claimants, or some of them at least, under the reference proposed by us were very likely to make out their case and to get their money. To us the money part of the affair is inappreciably small, [cheers,] especially as we have on our side claims which, if only a small portion of them hold water—and you never can tell beforehand how these matters will turn out—will form a by no means unimportant set-off to the claims preferred against us. [Hear, hear.] But I think that if the matter were fairly adjusted—even if the decision went against us—we should not be disposed to grudge the payment. [Loud and general cheering.] The expense would be quite worth incurring, if only in order to obtain an authoritative decision as to the position of neutrals in future wars. [Hear, hear.] If, therefore, the *Alabama* claimants are kept out of what may be due to them, they ought to understand, and I think they will understand, that it is not by the act of this Government. And though party politics may run high in the United States, I will not believe that any party can be so reckless or insensible to the interests of their own country, as to engage in a quarrel possibly ending in a great and costly war, for the sake of enforcing in one particular way a claim which it was in their power to settle, and probably settle in their own sense, without any recourse to violence. To do so would be contrary not only to the reasonable view of American people, but would be in the French phrase for which no English equivalent exists, *enforcer une porte ouverte*—breaking open a door that is not locked. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] I cannot but think that in some way, indirectly if not directly, the United States Government may be induced to waive this point. If they decline to do that, it remains to be seen whether any other solution of the question in dispute can be found. Mr. Seward has more than once thrown out hints of a general commission which should deal with all the outstanding questions, of all descriptions, between the two countries. I have verbally, and through Mr. Adams, suggested that he should develop that idea. Speaking as an isolated individual, and without prejudice to what may be done in the future, I should have thought that international questions were better settled one by one. But I am not disposed to reject any reasonable mode of settlement, and if we can agree upon the substance, I do not think either the Government, the House or the country would be disposed to stand out on matters of form. [Cheers.] Before I sit down I may say that the reception of the British Minister at Washington has been not only friendly but cordial, and everything leads me to think that the feeling in the United States toward England is improving. [Loud cheers.] Having stated the facts of the case, and stated them as briefly as I could, I shall leave the matter to the judgment not only of this House and of the public in this country, but I shall leave it to the judgment of all fair and impartial persons on both sides of the Atlantic.

The noble Lord in resuming his seat was cheered in the most cordial manner from both sides of the House.

SPEECH OF MR. W. E. FORSTER.

Mr. W. E. Forster could not conceive anything more calculated to appease the irritation between the two countries than the concluding remarks of the noble Lord; and although he objected in some slight degree to the course which the noble Lord had taken with regard to the negotiations, he fully believed that he had been most anxious to bring them to a favorable conclusion, and that there was really less difference between himself and the American Government than the noble Lord perhaps supposed. There was one part of the motion of his honorable friend, the member for Reading, which was couched in too strong terms and hardly borne out by the speech of the noble Lord. As to the failure of the negotiations with the United States Government beyond the immediate point at issue, he should very much regret the fact of any such failure, for this had been the first serious principle of arbitration, which if acted upon in this case would doubtless be extended to disputes of still greater importance. [Hear, hear.] With regard to this question of arbitration it was but due to the noble Lord to remember the difficulties of his position. Originally when Mr. Seward offered to arbitrate the war was still proceeding, and it was for the interests of the American Government that the questions should be referred; but when in 1867 the noble Lord made a similar offer the war had ceased, and it was for our interest to terminate the controversy; but the position of the American Government had changed. They fell back from their position of advocates of belligerent rights to their old standpoint of a great neutral power and advocates accordingly of the privileges of neutrals. Hence, the noble Lord was now placed in the position of making an offer in accordance with our own interests, which the British Government had refused when made by the American in accordance with their interests at the moment. He did not for a moment sympathize with the complaint of the American Government in what they called our premature recognition of the belligerent rights of the Confederates, but he did not think the ground now broken by that Government was the one stated by the noble Lord. He did not believe they expected anything so absurd as that. We should state there was no civil war raging at the time of the recognition. The American Government did not allege that there was no civil war raging at the time. What they did allege was, that there was no war raging at sea. They said it was not your business to act upon assumption of what might take place; but you did so by proclaiming your neutrality in a war which had not then begun and which, for aught you knew, might never have begun. He thought that was an unsound opinion, but it was one held by a man in America of very great intelligence. He might here observe that though Mr. Adams had protested against the recognition, and though Mr. Seward had consequently referred to the matter, the first official dispatch on the subject from the American Government was written in April, 1865. In that dispatch it was stated that the dispute between the countries had had its origin in this country having acknowledged the Confederates as belligerents on the sea, before they had a single vessel of their own. He thought there was good reason for believing that the American Government were mistaken in the position they took. He was not ashamed to confess that during the struggle he was a partisan, in consequence of his views on the slavery question. On the 9th of May, 1861, he put a question to the Government on the subject; and in reply the late Sir G. C. Lewis stated that the proclamation would be issued certainly at that time. The issuing of the proclamation appeared to himself and other friends of the North as not an unfriendly act on the part of our Executive toward the Government of the United States. [Hear, hear.] Therefore he could not agree in the opinion which Mr. Seward had formed of that proceeding. But as the point was one which warmly interested the North, before the publication of the Queen's proclamation, he had heard that letters of *marque* were about to be issued in this country, by Mr. Davis, acting for the Confederates, and he had been anxious to ascertain the light in which British vessels sailing under such letters would be regarded. He had been informed that the crews of such vessels would be looked upon as pirates, and he believed there was no doubt that would have been the case fifty years ago, as to which a difference of opinion might exist. He thought the noble Lord, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, expected too much of Mr. Seward. In his dispatch of Nov. 29, 1867, Mr. Seward said the United States Government was distinctly informed by Lord Stanley that they must altogether waive that conviction; that the proclamation was not justified. He distinctly understood Mr. Seward to complain that as a preliminary to an arbitration on the *Alabama* claims, the noble Lord, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, required of him to waive his conviction that a proclamation was premature and contrary to international law. In effect the noble Lord said to Mr. Seward: I will not refer the other matters to arbitration, but you acknowledge yourself wrong on the grounds that you have constantly taken as to the proclamation having been premature and contrary to international law.

Lord Stanley—I did not require that. I only said I objected to have that question before the arbitrator. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. W. E. Forster would infer from the noble Lord's own dispatch that he went further than that, and he believed that Mr. Seward had arrived at the same conclusion. Again, as to not referring the question to arbitration, while he thought we had the clearest case on the point itself, he could not see why we should object to take that case before an arbitration. There might be an objection to such a course if arbitration was merely meant to be a mode of making confession where we knew we were wrong; but he believed that the parties to the Treaty of Paris intended that arbitration should in future be regarded as a means of deciding disputes between two nations by the intervention of a third party, without war, or threat of war. In that line he trusted arbitration would henceforth be regarded, and, therefore, he could not see that the fact of our thinking ourselves right was any reason why we should decline arbitration as between ourselves and another nation also interested in the matter, but taking the opposite view. However, Mr. Seward did not ask for so much. He thought Mr. Seward's last dispatch admitted of a different interpretation from that which might naturally be given to his first dispatch. He appeared to require there should be arbitration on the question of the proclamation, as well as that of the claims against the *Alabama*. But he thought that the noble Lord's arguments on the subject of recognition must have had their effect on Mr. Seward. In his last dispatch, he either changed his ground or defined it so as to admit of a different interpretation being given to his demand from that which the wording of his first dispatch seemed to require. In his last dispatch he only claimed to make use of his opinion on the recognition as bearing on the case of the vessels. His impression was that if the noble Lord had replied, to the effect that although we could not for a moment think of referring the question of our sovereign power to recognize the Confederate States, and that we did not think such recognition had anything to do with the departure of the *Alabama*, yet Mr. Seward might state his opinion on the subject as an argument to be taken into consideration, although in our judgment it was not a sound one. If he had made such a reply there could be little doubt that the representative of the United States at the arbitration would have felt that Mr. Seward's argument was an unsound one, and in that event we should have heard no more about it. But as Mr. Seward stood committed to his opinion, it was hardly possible that he would abandon it at the bidding of the noble Lord. After all, this was only a hitch and he believed some mode of surrounding the difficulty might be devised. Everybody in England wishes to have the difficulty amicably arranged, as did every party in the United States, with the exception of the Fenians. The noble Lord was himself most anxious to settle, and if his suppositions were correct, that all the United States Government wanted was to make use of certain arguments, he hoped the noble Lord would not allow the negotiations to break off on that ground, but would reserve to himself the right of disproving those arguments. We are also to consider whether this matter could be settled otherwise than by arbitration. [Hear, hear.] He thought that if a statesman of high position were sent to America, with power from the noble Lord, the matters in dispute might be arranged. Of course it was not for him to point out the exact mode in which this was to be done, but he trusted the noble Lord would take the suggestion into consideration. [Hear, hear.]

SPEECH OF MR. J. STUART MILL.

Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. Sanford and Mr. Mill then addressed the House. Mr. Mill, while acknowledging the good feeling displayed toward America by the member for Maldon, (Mr. Sanford,) thought he and other speakers had quite overlooked the fundamental question, namely, the distinction between the shipping of contraband articles and the use of a neutral country as the basis of military or naval operations. [Hear, hear.] It was quite true that a vessel might have been sent to one of the belligerents, just as military stores were sent to another, without any violation of international law, but there was this condition, that the ship should go direct to the port of the belligerent before commencing hostilities. Now in the case of the *Alabama* this country was used for the fitting out of a naval expedition against the commerce of the North. The honorable member from Dundalk (Sir G. Bowyer) appeared to think this would be fair if both parties enjoyed the same advantage; but in point of fact only one side enjoyed the benefit of it. A neutral power ought not permit its territory to be used for the fitting out of a hostile expedition. If the *Alabama* had been fitted out in a Confederate port, the North, on receiving the intelligence of it, might have intercepted the departure or have bombarded the harbor; but being fitted out in this country they had no opportunity of getting at it. Had we permitted this wilfully it would have clearly been a breach of neutrality. [Hear, hear.] The honorable member from Maldon had blamed the noble Lord for consenting to refer to arbitration the question of the violation of our municipal law with which a foreign country could have nothing to do. The noble Lord, however, was not open to any such blame. What we were bound to do was to make our municipal law sufficient for the fulfilment of our international obligations. It was not sufficient already, and this was the only ground of complaint which could be urged. The question was whether we were bound, by international law, to prevent certain things from being done, and whether, if we were so bound, we did all that we could to fulfill the obligation. He congratulated the House and the public that the issue between the United States and this country was an exceedingly small one, and that this small point alone prevented the settlement of a great question. He did not think there was much room for blame in any quarter. This discussion had brought out the evidence that the two parties to the correspondence did not understand one another. [Hear, hear.] The noble Lord, as it seemed, had not thoroughly understood what the United States demanded, and the United States Government had not understood what the noble Lord refused. He apprehended that the United States had never demanded that the question whether we were premature in recognizing the belligerent right of the Confederates should be referred to arbitration. It could not be maintained that our recognition, even if premature, would be a violation of international law. He had again and again seen it admitted by Americans, and even in the writings of Mr. Leonard himself, that our recognition of the belligerent rights of the South was a thing about the truth of which we had by international law a right to decide for ourselves. It was, however, urged that what we did was unfriendly, precipitate, and in its precipitation even unprecedented. But he was not aware it had been contended that we had thereby committed any violation of international law for which we owed them reparation. What the Americans had claimed was that they should be allowed to use this early recognition as an argument to convince the arbitrator that the depredations of the *Alabama* would not have taken place at all, or at all events not to so great an extent, if it had not been for that unfriendly act on our part. Whether this was a good argument he would not say. But if it were a relevant argument for us to advance they ought to be allowed to use it. And if it were not relevant, why should this country stipulate for its exclusion. For if we were to stipulate for the exclusion of every frivolous or irrelevant argument, he feared there would be a very long list of such stipulation. Surely any one competent to arbitrate between two great States was competent to decide what arguments were relevant and what were not. No impartial person would have any difficulty in allowing either side to have full liberty to introduce what arguments they pleased, and to listen to anything that might be urged against the conduct of this country by way of aggravation of the claim against us for damages. Some latitude must be left, limited only by the check imposed by the good sense and forbearance of the disputants on the other side. They might stipulate on their part that this country should not use irrelevant arguments; but they had not done so. [Hear! Hear!] This, however, was only a part of the case, and he cordially welcomed the hints thrown out by the noble Lord as to the probability of solving this question in some other way than by arbitration. Indeed, he did not see for what arbitration was specially required in this country at present. Who were disposed to deny that we owed reparation in some sort of degree to the United States? It was quite clear that the noble Lord was of this opinion. This, therefore, was not a case in which arbitration was wanted. If we owed anything we must pay it, and what we wanted was some one to say, not whether we ought to pay, but how much; and this would be best decided, not by arbitration, but by a mixed commission. [Hear, hear.] The principle of such a commission would be to investigate the claims in each particular case, and to say what might be rejected altogether, and what had nothing particular to do with the depredations of the *Alabama*, and to ascertain in fact what damage the commerce of the United States had received from our negligence in allowing the *Alabama* to leave our ports. He could not but think that there was a great increase of good and friendly feeling on both sides of the water. There were few people in this country who did not believe the arbitrator would decide against us, and that would it be exceedingly for the interest of this country, that he should do so. [Hear, hear.] In such a state of affairs, if some person, he would say his honorable friend, the member for Birmingham not unacceptable to the Americans, were sent to them, and if negotiations were reopened on the basis of an admission that we owed them reparation, and that the object was merely to ascertain the amount, he could not believe there would be any considerable difficulty in arriving at a settlement without going beyond the two dispatches. He earnestly hoped that something of this kind was intended in the hint which Mr. Seward had thrown out. The great point for consideration was that there should be a settlement of what was to be the real law of nations on this matter, and that question was settled when we admitted that reparation was due from us. If this country admitted that we owed reparation for the acts which the *Alabama*, without any intention on our part, was enabled to commit, then a question of international law which might again be the subject of quarrel would, so far as these two countries were concerned, be forever settled. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone said: The observations I have to make are very few, and they will be confined to the point before us. I cannot, however, allow the debate to close without expressing my obligations to my honorable friend, the member for Reading, for the very temperate and able manner in which he brought this subject before the House. I am bound also to express my obligations to the noble Lord, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on account of the statement which he has made here. That was a speech of the most thorough equity, both to those who preceded him in office and those with whom he has come in contact during these very difficult negotiations. [Hear, hear.] In referring to the proceedings of Earl Russell he fairly stated the difference made by time and circumstances in the nature of the same proposal when it proceeds from the same parties. Bearing that in mind, I think I may admit that the noble Lord, when he determined to make his proposal of arbitration, exercised a wise discretion, and without in any degree compromising the honor of this country, took a step which was likely to lead to the termination of a difficulty of a very serious character. I listened with great respect to the speech of my honorable friend, who has just sat down, and there was one material point in which I concur. I cannot understand from the papers on what precise point it was that the negotiations came to a close. My honorable friend, however, put a construction upon the expressions used by Mr. Seward in declining to waive his title to bring a certain question before the arbitrator, which was entirely different from the construction of the noble Lord. I must own that on reading these papers, having no other source of information open to me, I am not able to decide what was really the meaning of Mr. Seward, and in what manner he intended to treat the question of belligerent rights, when it should come before the arbitrator. If he intended so to treat it as to obtain the judgment of the arbitrator upon the question we were justified in our recognition, then that is one aspect of the case; but if Mr. Seward intended to treat it as a matter of collateral illustration, and to show incidentally the mischief that resulted to the United States, as a consequence of that act, or to show that we were not sufficiently alive to our duty as neutrals, then the question has assumed quite a different aspect. I own that if the effect of the speech of the noble Lord had been to leave the House without any prospect of the practical resumption of the negotiation, I should have regarded with very great pain and regret what appeared to me to be an ambiguity quite beyond any power of solution by us. My friend who has just sat down may be right in the construction which he puts on the words of Mr. Seward. If we look narrowly at the words of Mr. Seward in his letter of the 29th of March, 1867, all that he refuses is to waive, by a preliminary admission, his title to contend before the arbitration that the Queen's proclamation was not justified. I think I may proceed with safety so far as to congratulate the noble Lord on the effect which he evidently had produced in the mind of Mr. Seward between the date at which Mr. Seward first proposed to refer the whole controversy, as it originally stood in the papers, and the date at which he made the comparatively limited claim; that he should not be required by a preliminary admission to waive his contention before the arbitration; that the matter of the Queen's proclamation is relevant to the main issue. I am bound, however, to say that in one opinion expressed by my honorable friend, who has just spoken, I am not able to concur, and I notice it simply because it is not desirable that a misunderstanding should exist on a point of fact. I understood my honorable friend to say that he thought there were no, or at least but few, members of this House who would hesitate to admit that reparation in some form or other is due from us to the United States in the matter of the Alabams, (and he treated the speech of the noble Lord as having conveyed on the part of the noble Lord the admission that although we might go before the arbitrator it would be with the expectation that the arbitration would be against us.) I confess, Sir, that, whether rightly or wrongly, I did not so understand the speech of the Lord. [Hear, hear.] But, whether I understood rightly or wrongly, the noble Lord's speech, I must frankly own that, although I should be thoroughly satisfied if this question can be brought before the judgment of a tribunal more impartial than our own, yet, I certainly am not prepared to make the admission which my honorable friend thinks will universally, and without question, be made. The reparation as due from us to America in the matter of the *Alabama* question, of whether what may fairly be called *laches* can be charged against us in the case, I take to be the very question which is to be referred. [Hear, hear.] But undoubtedly, if we are all of opinion, or if the great majority of us are of opinion that the arbitration is to be decided against us, the meaning of that is that we are of opinion we have committed an international wrong, and if we have committed such a wrong, then we ought not to go before the arbitrator at all. [Hear, hear.] But we should by action of our own, tender reparation. [Hear, hear.] I do not at all wonder that the Government of the United States should feel that they have a cause of complaint in the case of the *Alabama*. On the other hand, I confess, it appears to me that when we go before an arbitrator, if we do go before him, we may do so with a perfectly good and clear conscience, prepared to demand that, if any failure or miscarriage has occurred—and, no doubt, some failure or miscarriage did occur—it was a failure or miscarriage of such a nature as is necessarily incidental to all administration of laws by human hands; and that we may very fairly and with perfect honor abide the issue, whatever it may be. [Hear, hear.] I confess also that I am afraid, if I rightly understand my honorable friend, that he was rather sanguine in his assumption that, by admitting the claim of the United States to compensation for the damage inflicted by the *Alabama*, we should *ipso facto* secure the settlement of these difficult and controverted questions of international law for the future. [Hear, hear.] I own it seems to me that if any such general settlement is to be had in the first place, it cannot be had through the mere reference of any disputed question arising between England and the United States, and confined to them alone. [Hear, hear.] No authority can suffice to rule without the concurrence of all the Powers, or, at any rate, all the principal, and especially all the important maritime Powers. [Hear, hear.] Therefore I think we must be very careful lest we should assume the matter, which is in the hands of the noble Lord, to be admitting of easier settlement than it will really be found to be. What, in truth, is the construction to be put upon these letters is a matter which we could not now critically pursue, even had we lost more confidence in the judgment and the intentions of the noble Lord than I am happy to admit, is the case. [Hear, hear.] This, at least, I think I am perfectly safe in saying, that we were all glad to hear the closing sentence of the noble Lord's speech. [Hear, hear.] From those closing sentences I infer that, although the correspondence may have dropped in the special and particular forms in which it appears before us, yet the friendly and amicable prosecution of the question has not dropped at all; and that there is now in the hands of Her Majesty's Government a communication from the Government of the United States, which communication is likely to pass into its further stages, and which will be, or at least may be effectual, and, as far as we can judge from the manner in which it has been begun, for the settlement of this question. [Hear, hear.] Sir, if that is so, I can only say I think that while on the one hand we have every reason to believe that the honor and interest of this country will be safe in the keeping of the noble Lord, the noble Lord on his part may rest perfectly assured that there will be in every part of this House, as well as every class of the people, a disposition to strengthen his hands as far as may be in our power, and to encourage him in the prosecution of a difficult and arduous, yet a most honorable task, namely, that of bringing to an amicable conclusion a controversy which, if unfortunately it took an unfavorable turn, would lead to consequences too disastrous to be dwelt upon for a moment. [Hear, hear.] I can, therefore, with satisfaction, only repeat the acknowledgment of the noble Lord, personally, for the fair manner in which he treated this question, with respect to his predecessors as well as to those with whom he is in communication, with which I commenced the few remarks that I have made. [Hear, hear.]

The motion was then withdrawn.

THE TREATY WITH PRUSSIA.

The Negotiations Respecting the Rights of Naturalized Citizens—Details of the Treaty with Prussia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1868.

The negotiations which have been pending since September last between the representative of the United States and the Government at this city for a settlement of the question of the rights of naturalized Germans in America, has resulted in the adoption of a treaty, signed the 22d inst., Washington's birthday. These negotiations were inaugurated by Mr. Bancroft in the middle of September, 1867, and the Government here has throughout treated the subject with fairness and a manifest desire to come to an arrangement which would be satisfactory to the Government at Washington. This is shown in the fact that precisely a month after consent was given to the chief points to be conceded, the convention was signed, a celerity which can only be ascribed to an amicable disposition arising from a proper appreciation of the identical interests of the two countries. I am convinced by many circumstances that the idea of establishing more intimate relation with America is entertained with great favor by Prussia. Conjectures of this fact have put in circulation many reports, some of which have been telegraphed you. Whatever may be their foundation, it is clearly to our interest to cultivate amicable relations with that Power, commercially by reason of the large emigration of Germans to America, and politically from the stimulus which will thereby be given to other nations, especially England, to bid for our friendship.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our representative at this Court for the persevering energy and consummate address which obtained for the United States concessions not only opposed to the traditional Prussian policy, but whose antagonism to organic Prussian law has been seriously asserted, and which were regarded by many diplomatic agents at this Court as impossible to be obtained.

The following is the exact text of this important treaty:

The President of the United States and his Majesty the King of Prussia, in the name of the North German Confederation, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the North German Confederation to the United States of America, and from the United States of America to the territory of the North German Confederation, have resolved to treat on this subject, and have for that purpose appointed plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention; that is to say, the President of the United States of America—George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from said States near the King of Prussia and the North German Confederation, and His Majesty the King of Prussia—Bernhard Konig, Privy Counsellor of Legation, who have agreed to and signed the following articles;

Article 1. Citizens of the North German Confederation who become naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States five years, shall be held by the North German Confederation to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such. Reciprocally, citizens of the United States of America who become naturalized citizens of the North German Confederation, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within North Germany five years, shall be held by the United States to be North German citizens, and shall be treated as such. The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

Art. 2. A naturalized citizen of the one party on return to the territory of the other party, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country, and committed before his emigration, saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country.

Art. 3. The Convention for the mutual delivery of criminals and fugitives from justice in certain cases, concluded between the United States on the one part and Prussia and other States of Germany on the other part, the 16th day of June, 1852, is hereby extended to all the States of the North German Confederation.

Art. 4. If a German, naturalized in America, renews his residence in North Germany with the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. Reciprocally, if an American, naturalized in North Germany, renews his residence in the United States without the intent to return to North Germany, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in North Germany. The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in one country resides more than two years in the other country.

Art. 5. The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications and shall continue in force for ten years; if neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

Art. 6. The present convention shall be ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by His Majesty the King of Prussia, in the name of the North German Confederation, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin within six months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof, the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention at Berlin, the 22d day of February, 1868.

GEORGE BANCROFT.
BERNHARD KONIG.

The convention, which, as will be seen, is with the North German Confederation, instead of with Prussia, is the most important act of the new Bund. It is so clear and concise in its terms that it is scarcely possible for any misconception of them to occur. The right of emigration is conceded, and the North German is freed from all obligations to his native country from the time of emigration. The concessions on the part of the United States are designed to prevent a fraudulent transfer of allegiance, in which America is as much interested as North Germany. The principle involved in Article 4 has for some time been maintained by the Government of the United States, and although the intention of a permanent residence in the original country may be presumed after a continuous residence there of more than two years, according to the last paragraph of the article, the provision is discretionary and not peremptory.

It is a matter of congratulation that after many years of agitation our country has at last acquired from Prussia and all North Germany a recognition of this principle which will undoubtedly soon receive the adhesion of Bavaria and other States of South Germany, and which I have reason to believe will necessitate the speedy concurrence of Great Britain and other nations of Europe.

The Williamsburg Dispensary.—The Board of Trustees of this institution met at their rooms in Fourth-street, E. D., last evening, when the following report of Dr. Hiram P. Hardcastle was submitted: The number of patients treated during the month of February was 504. Males, 192; females, 312. Natives—United States, 211; Ireland, 229; England, 36; Germany, 23; Scotland, 5. Diseases—Injuries, 33; nervous, 33; skin, 50; head, 16; abdomen, 83; rheumatism, 20; eye and ear, 10; heart, lungs and throat, 150; fevers, 26; urinary, 12; abscess, 7; minor surgery, 64. Ages of Patients—Under one year, 16; between one and five, 47; between five and ten, 45; between ten and thirty, 174; over thirty, 222. Prescriptions—1,036.

Fire at Englewood.—The large Female Institute of Rev. Mr. Walls, at Englewood, N. J., took fire yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. The scholars, who had assembled for study, were dismissed in an orderly manner, without injury, and some of the furniture, books and implements were saved in a damaged condition. The building was totally destroyed. It is estimated that the loss will be about $20,000.

GEORGIA.

The Nominations for Governor and Members of Congress—The New Constitution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, March 9, 1868.

The Convention assembled for reconstruction resolved itself on Saturday into a Nominating Convention of Radical candidates for the Governorship, &c., minus the delegates who did not approve of the metamorphose, and would not agree to go it blind, and support the nominees whoever they may be. After several preliminary preparations, speeches and other unimportant incidents, the State Committee, appointed for the nonce by Mr. BLODGETT, nominated Mr. R. B. BULLOCK, of Augusta, as their choice for Governor. He was chosen by acclamation, spoke his thanks, was serenaded, and retired happy. His rival, Mr. FARROW, is not at all satisfied with the arrangements. He and his friends denounce BLODGETT's move as a juggle, a swindle and a cheat, got up for the purpose of defeating his nomination, and he has announced his intention to run as an independent candidate.

The Nominating Convention subsequently split up into fragments, one for each Congressional District, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Congress. Four or five have chosen and the others are in travail still. So far as I have learned the choice has fallen on Mr. CLIFT, from the First District; Mr. WHITELY, from the Second; Mr. EDWARDS, from the Third; Mr. PRINCE, from the Fourth, and Mr. GOVE, from the Fifth. The Sixth and Seventh have not yet chosen; but as Mr. BRYANT has not been selected yet, he will probably be the choice of either of the remaining Conventions. Of these Mr. PRINCE and Mr. CLIFT are lately from New-England, and Mr. GOVE from Massachusetts some years ago.

The Convention has almost concluded its labors. The great work of framing a Constitution and civil Government for Georgia is practically complete, and nothing now remains to be done but to dot the i's and cross the t's, and attach the signatures of the members to the Charter which, repealing all former Charters, is henceforth designed to be the fundamental law of the Empire State of the South. It has wrought great changes, given practical effect to the greatest political and, it may also be said, the greatest social experiment of this or any other age; and it has established some reforms, which, had they emanated from any other source and in any other connection, some of the most conservative men in the State would approve as wise and beneficial. But, on the other hand, it must be admitted that its encroachments on private rights, and its interference with vested interests in the shape of measures of relief, do not commend them to the approval of any but those who believe that temporary expediency is sufficient justification of a departure from the great principle that contracts are inviolable.

To those who have been born and reared at the South, who have believed religiously in the wisdom and justice of the Constitution and laws which this organic law sweeps out of existence, the new system seems fraught with danger and future trouble. The elevation to political equality with the white race of millions of negroes, emancipated as it were but yesterday from the bonds of Slavery—untutored, unintelligent and unlettered—and the endowment of these ignorant millions with the power of suffrage, and the right to hold office, are startling changes which even the least prejudiced and least obstinate believers in the old state of things cannot regard without some doubt as to the beneficence of their future operation as concerns the general interests of society. Every law and every part of a law which recognized any distinction, either legal or political, between the rights of the white and those of the black man, are abrogated, and in their places laws have been enacted which put the negro slave and his master on precisely the same footing in the eye of the law and in the share of political power which belongs to the individual citizen. They are both declared to be citizens with the same privileges and immunities. The most accomplished scholar, the most eminent statesman, the most learned jurist, has not one legal or political right which does not belong to the least cultivated, the most obscure and the most ignorant negro. It is not astonishing that among a people whose opinions, prejudices and education incline them to look upon all this as wrong and dangerous, so sudden and radical a change should create alarm and misgiving. The most willing and honest friends of Reconstruction at the South, I mean those who were educated here, consent to the change and helped to effect it, not because they believe it is wise or judicious, but because they felt that it was the only practicable means to bring about a final settlement of the controversies growing out of the war, and to restore peace and self-government. Not one in ten thousand of those who will vote for the ratification of the Constitution would have given the negro the ballot or the right to hold office, if without it he could have hoped to restore his State to the place she occupied prior to 1861. To give the freedmen the fullest legal protection of his rights of person and property; to give him the advantages of education and the means of elevating himself, and to give him, as he became qualified for its safe exercise, the right to vote, was the full extent to which any Southern man would have gone had the power to control the matter exclusively belonged to him. All further concessions are the price which is paid for peace. However men may feign cordial acquiescence, and may pretend to acknowledge the justice of all that has been done, it is positively true, and every honest man will own it, that were peace and a restoration of Georgia to the Union possible under any other circumstances, or on any other conditions, no Georgian would ever have consented voluntarily to universal negro suffrage or the eligibility of negroes to office.

But while the Convention has worked this important change, it is now very generally conceded that it has done so in a more conservative and conciliatory spirit than was expected, and has adopted some wise precautions against many of the probable evils which might result from the new system.

There has been more Conservatism and less Radicalism in the action of the Georgia Reconstruction Convention, than in that of any other State. There has been less bitterness of feeling, less proscription, less intolerance, and less malice displayed by the majority toward the mass of those who they knew were and are opposed to them, than by any other Reconstruction Convention. Numerically strong enough to pass any measure it pleased, the majority has been distinguished by its moderation, as compared with the majority of the Conventions of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, or even of Virginia. In this respect, it has disappointed the expectations of some of its most sanguinary and proscriptive friends, and has failed to realize the anticipations of several of its most resolute opponents. By this course it is undoubtedly true that the strength and unity of the opposition have been weakened, and many who were halting between two opinions—who wished for reconstruction but would have opposed proscription or violent radicalism—are now prepared to support the Constitution "as the best thing to be done under the circumstances."

There are large numbers, however, who will oppose the Constitution and vote against it; but they will do so more for the preservation of their consistency, and from an insuperable objection to the political equality of the races, than from any well-founded hope that the Constitution can be defeated before the people. The stay-at-home, non-action policy will be generally abandoned. Everybody who can do so will vote, and the strongest efforts will be made to elect Conservative officers from Governor downward, and a Conservative and intelligent State Legislature. It may be regarded as certain that thousands who will vote for the Constitution will vote with those who vote against the Constitution in the election of a Governor and members of the General Assembly. Indeed, that large class who favored the Congressional plan of reconstruction from expediency and not from choice, will oppose the Radical nominees. The canvass will be an exciting and determined struggle between the Radicals and the Conservatives, in which latter class, so far as the State election is concerned, I number those who will sustain and those who will oppose the Constitution, but who agree as to the importance of conservative men being chosen to administer the Government of the restored State.

It will have been remarked that pending the deliberations of the Convention the opponents of the Reconstruction acts have neither done nor said anything to indicate their future action. They waited to see and judge. In a day or two the Central Committee, appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Macon Conservative Convention, will declare the policy of the party, and the issues will be joined on which the contest will take place. I believe that non-action will be abandoned as unwise. QUONDAM.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXPRESS BUSINESS.

Change of Plan—Laying Out of Routes—Mutual Arrangement Between the Adams, the American, the Merchants' Union and the United States Express Companies.

For many months the evils resulting, not from the multiplicity of express companies so much as the efforts they were making each to cover a vast extent of ground, in order to be faithful to the trust confided in them by the public, have been such as to indicate that in a short time the business of all of them would be so impeded or blocked up, by reason of so many of them endeavoring to carry on the same routes, that they must cease to be the speedy mediums for the transmission of all kinds of merchandise. In order, therefore, to maintain the reputation they had all justly earned in by-gone days, it was found necessary, with a view of preserving their own as well as their patrons' interests, to come together and devise some plan by which the spirit of competition would not be allowed to play havoc upon public convenience or accommodation. To this end the four principal companies, the Adams, the American, the Merchants' Union and the United States Express Companies, met, through their representatives, and formed an association, or Board of Control, not a combination, nor anything by which any one company would be called upon to surrender its own business independence, but merely a means of forming plans which, while not detrimental to their respective interests, would be calculated to increase the facilities which the public expect at their hands.

This Board of Control elected as its Chairman ALFRED GAITHER, Esq., of Cincinnati, a gentleman who is probably the best informed on the express and railroad carrying business generally in the United States. It is understood that after due deliberation the Board agreed upon the arrangement which we publish to-day, which may be relied upon as thoroughly correct. It presents the routes of country over which the respective Express Companies are to carry their packages, and appears to be a remarkably good plan, as it must greatly relieve the railroad tracks from the too numerous freight cars to which the eye of the traveler has been accustomed for a long time past, and so simplify the business as to save time and labor, while it adds to the speed and dispatch of carrying.

The following are the routes as laid out under the agreement:

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

Albany and Western, Boston and Worcester; Central Railroad of New-Jersey, through; Northern Central, Baltimore to Harrisburg, through; Harrisburg to Sunbury, local to and from Philadelphia; Philadelphia and Erie, Sunbury to Winsport, local to and from Philadelphia; Shamokin Valley, Lykens Valley, Camden and Amboy Railroad and La Crosse and branches, New-Jersey Railroad and La Crosse, Belvidere and Delaware and branch; Lehigh Valley and branches, North Pennsylvania and branch, East Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading, Lebanon Valley, Columbia and Reading, Lancaster branch; Philadelphia and Norristown, Chester Valley, Schuylkill and Susquehanna, Little Schuylkill, Schuylkill Valley, Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania Central and branches, Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg and Connellsville, Cumberland Valley, Hazleton, Philadelphia and Baltimore Central, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore; Delaware Railroad and branches, Delaware and Maryland, Baltimore and Ohio and branches, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac; Orange and Alexandria, Manassas Gap, Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire; Virginia Central, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Wellsville to Bellair; Pittsburg, Columbus and Cincinnati; Central Ohio, Cincinnati and Zanesville, Marietta and Cincinnati and branches, Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia, through; Kentucky Central, Louisville and Lexington, Louisville and Nashville and Bardstown branch, Lebanon branch, Bowling Green branch, Jeffersonville and branch, through; Ohio and Mississippi, Evansville and Crawfordsville, Vincennes and Crawfordsville, through; Illinois Central, Odin to Cairo; Belleville, New-York and New-Haven, Norwalk and Danbury, Housatonic, Naugatuck, Springfield, Hartford and New-Haven; Middletown Branch, New-Britain branch, Providence, Hartford and Fishkill; Rockville branch, New-London and Northern, Boston, Hartford and Erie; Saxonville branch, Norwich and Worcester, Old Colony, Canal Road.

Water Lines—New-York and Boston, Norwich line, Fall River; Cincinnati and Louisville, Ohio River; Cincinnati and Portsmouth, Ohio River; Louisville and Evansville, Ohio River; Evansville and Cairo, Ohio River; Zanesville and Marietta, Muskingum River.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Hudson River, Albany and Western, through; Albany and Susquehanna, New-York Central and branches, through to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and local east of Syracuse; Utica and Black River, Utica and Waterville, Rome, Watertown, Ogdensburg and branches, Philadelphia and Erie, Winsport to Erie; Warren and Franklin, Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg, Allegheny Valley, Buffalo and Cleveland, through; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia and branches, Springfield and Delaware, Springfield and London, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, through; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Bellefontaine, through; Columbus and Indiana Central, Richmond to Indianapolis; Dayton and Western, Eaton, Hamilton and R., Chicago and Great Eastern, White Water Valley, Jeffersonville and Branch, Columbus, Shelbyville R., Columbus to Rushville, Rushville to Cambridge City; Indianapolis and Peru, Terre Haute and Indianapolis, Evansville and Crawfordsville, Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis, Great Western, Clifton to Windsor, Hamilton to Toronto, Kornoka to Sarnia; Grand Trunk, Buffalo to Goderich, Stratford to Detroit, London to Port Stanley; Michigan Central, Detroit to Chicago, From Lake to Joliet; Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw, Illinois Central, Chicago to Odin, Dunleith to Centralia;

Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago to Omaha; Harvard and Belvidere to Madison, Chicago to Escanaba, Escanaba to Negaunee, Chicago to Milwaukee, through; Kenosha to Rockford; Western Union, Racine, Wisconsin, to Rock Island; Milwaukee and St. Paul, Milwaukee to Portage City, Milwaukee to La Crosse, Sun Prairie to Watertown, Horicon to Berlin and Omeo; Minnesota Southern, Winona and St. Peter, Minnesota Valley, St. Paul and Pacific, Sheboygan and Fon du Lac, Marquette and Bay de Naganunee, New-Lisbon, Franklin to New-Lisbon, Minnesota Central, through.

Stage and Water Lines—Cincinnati to Louisville, Ohio River; Gunbutah to Fond Du Lac, Wis.; Green Bay to Escanaba, Mich.; Montana to Algona, Mankato to Blue Earth, Minn.; Marquette to Negaunee, Negaunee to Hancock, Mich.; Rushford to Spring Valley, Minn.; St. Charles to Chatfield, Minn.; St. Paul to Hudson, Wis.; Waseca to Mankato, Minn.; Sheboygan to Mountenoc, Lake Michigan; Marquette to Hancock, Lake Superior; Maysville to Junction, Chatauqua Lake; Detroit to Cleveland, Lake Erie; Dubuque to Lacrosse, Mississippi River; St. Paul to Keokuk, Mississippi River; Lacrosse to St. Paul, Missippi River; Kalamazoo to Allegan, Mich.; Marshall to Charlotte, Mich.; Blakely to Mankato, Minn.; Clarence to Tipton, Iowa; Onawa to Sioux City, Iowa; Des Moines to Montana, Iowa; Stuyvesant to Kinderhook and Valatia, N. Y.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

Hudson River, through; Albany and Western, New-London and Northern, Connecticut River, Vermont and Massachusetts, Vermont Valley, Ashuelot, Pittsfield and North Adams, New-York Central and branches, through to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and local west of Syracuse; Elmira and Canandaigua Branch of Erie Railroad, through; Northern Central, Baltimore to Harrisburg, Harrisburg to Sunbury, branches; Philadelphia and Erie, Sunbury to Williamsport; Northern Central, Williamsport to Elmira; Erie and Pittsburg, Newcastle and Beaver Valley, Lowell, Lawrence branch, Jamestown and Franklin, Buffalo and Cleveland, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and branch; Cleveland, Janesville and Cincinnati; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, through; Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia, through; Cleveland and Toledo, Cleveland to Toledo, Fremont to Findlay; Dayton and Michigan; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, through; Bellefontaine; Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Martinsville Branch; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago; Lafayette and Indianapolis, Terre Haute and Indianapolis, through; Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis; Michigan Southern—Toledo to Chicago, Toledo to Elkhart; Detroit and Toledo, through; Michigan Southern—Monroe to Adrian, Jackson, Kalamazoo Branch; Grand Trunk, Buffalo to Detroit, through; Detroit and Milwaukee, Flint and Pere Marquette, Fant and Holly, Illinois Central, Freeport to Dunleith; Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, through to St. Louis and local to Springfield; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and branches, Burlington and Missouri, Quincy and Palmyra, Hannibal and St. Joseph, Cameron and Kansas City, North Missouri, Brunswick Branch; Missouri Valley, St. Joseph to Leavenworth, through; St. Joseph to Savannah, Council Bluffs and Sidney; Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago to Freeport, Elgin to Richmond, Chicago to Milwaukee, Dubuque and Sioux City, Dubuque and Southwestern, Cedar Falls and Minnesota, Mineral Point, Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien and St. Paul; Southwestern Branch, Milton to Monroe; Minnesota Central, New-York and New-Haven, through; New-Haven and New-London, New-London and Northern, Providence and Worcester, Providence, Warren and Bristol, Fall River Branch, Boston and Providence, Boston, Hartford and Erie, Woonsocket Division; New-London, Stonington and Providence.

Water and Stage Lines.—Cincinnati to Louisville, Ohio River; Shelbena to Paris, Mo., Shelbena to Shelbyville, Mo.; Waverly, Iowa, to Austen, Minn.; Geneva to Watkins, N. Y.; Charlotte to Port Hope, Grand Haven to Milwaukee, Detroit to Lexington, Dubuque to La Crosse.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

New-York and Erie Railway and branches, Central Railroad of New-Jersey and branch, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lackawanna and Bloomsburg, Atlantic and Great Western and branches, Cleveland and Mahoning, Buffalo and Cleveland, through; Cleveland and Toledo, Elyria to Sandusky, Cleveland to Toledo, through; Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, Mad River, Carey Branch, Dayton and Michigan, through; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Columbus and Indiana Central and branches, except between Richmond and Indianapolis, between Richmond and Indianapolis, through; Chicago and Great Eastern, through; from Logansport to Chicago, Junction, Indianapolis and Peru, through; Toledo, Wabash and Western, Clayton to Keokuk, Toledo, Logansport and Burlington, Michigan Southern, Toledo to Chicago, *via* Air Line, Plymouth to Laporte, Detroit and Toledo; Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, through; Chicago to St. Louis, and local Springfield to St. Louis; Jacksonville Branch; Chicago and Rock Island, through; Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville; Missouri Pacific; Missouri Valley, St. Joseph to Leavenworth; St. Joseph to Savannah, through; Council Bluffs to Sidney, through; Desmoines Valley; Southwestern Pacific; Keokuk, Mount Pleasant and Muscatine River; St. Louis to St. Joseph, Mo.

Chamber of Commerce—New Pilot Commissioner—The Management of Railroads.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at 2 P. M. yesterday, that hour having been chosen instead of 1 o'clock, as heretofore, in order to accommodate shipmasters. The President, Mr. WM. E. DODGE, occupied the chair.

On motion, Mr. AMBROSE SNOW was elected Commissioner of Pilots, in place of Capt. DUNHAM, deceased.

The following resolutions, concerning the management of railroads which have their common termini in this City, offered by Gen. WALBRIDGE, were adopted:

Whereas, It is evident that the commercial supremacy of the City of New-York is largely due to its heretofore superior facilities for communication with the interior, and that its future prosperity and success in a great measure depend on the judicious management and full development of the great rail and canal lines traversing this State, and

Whereas, It is now well established that long continuous lines of railroads can, when bulk is not broken, successfully compete with water lines in the transportation of valuable articles of freight, and must for a considerable portion of the year control the entire carriage of grain and heavy freight heretofore carried by canal; and

Whereas, The railway lines connecting Philadelphia and Baltimore with the Ohio River, have fully perfected their connection with the great railway system of the West, by controlling leading lines to Chicago, Cincinnati, and the Mississippi, with the design of diverting the trade by shorter lines to their own ports and markets; and

Whereas, We fully believe that the railroads of this State can enter into this competition without prejudice to the interests of their stockholders, while a neglect to take such steps as the emergency demands can only result sooner or later to their serious detriment; therefore,

Resolved, That the general prosperity of this commercial community can best be promoted by the various divergent railroads which have their common termini in this City being retained in each instance under separate and independent management, having in view only the common welfare of the several roads and the people at large.

Resolved, That this subject be referred to a committee for consideration, and report at a special meeting of the Chamber to be held on the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock.

In accordance with the resolution, the following-named gentlemen were appointed as a committee: Gen. Hiram Walbridge, Geo. Opdyke, Moses Taylor, Marshal O. Roberts, Mr. Emory, Mr. Stevens and Wm. E. Dodge.

The meeting then adjourned.

Fair in Aid of the Patriot Orphan Home.

The Fair in aid of the Home for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors who died in the late war, was opened last evening at Dodworth Hall. Owing to the inclemency of the evening the attendance was not large, but it is to be hoped that to-day and to-morrow it will receive the patronage it merits from the charitable of the City. The Patriot Home is situated at Flushing, Long Island. The usefulness and trustworthiness of the institution have been so frequently indorsed, that it no longer requires testimony as to character. The officers for this year are all well known philanthropic ladies of this City and Brooklyn. Mrs. CLAUDIUS L. MONELL, President; Mrs. GEORGE S. ROBBINS, Vice-President; Mrs. R. H. L. TOWNSEND, Recording Secretary; Mrs. AUGUSTUS F. SMITH, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. A. MERWIN, Treasurer. The Superintendants are Mrs. and Mr. WM. T. M. STEELE. The home was inaugurated during the war, and has so increased in popularity among the charitably disposed that its sphere of usefulness will soon be much enlarged by the increase of its size or the erection of larger buildings.

The fair presents the customary array of attractive things for old and young, not the least so being the endless variety of needlework—the labor of the children. Visitors will do well to look at the large model of the Home, constructed by GEORGE SNYDER, a lad of 12—a wonderful work, considering that it was a poor, maimed right hand that did it. GEORGE is worth some good man's patronage. Mother Mullaney, "who sits in a shoe, and has so many babies," &c., &c., must be visited. A peep at her pretty little round face is a charity sermon. EUGENIE ADDIS, the doll's dressmaker, has a most prolific genius. She thinks no more of dressing two or three families of a dozen each than some young ladies we know of think of making their toilettes, the dressmaker and milliner providing all the fixings. These are only three of the prodigies of industry and skill of which the Home can boast. The specimens of the labor of many others which lie around in every shape speak volumes for the successful and truly valuable teaching the children receive. Our country repays itself a thousand fold by rescuing these poor orphans from poverty and its temptations, in thus training them with a kind hand to be useful members of society. There are now 125 children at the Home.

The Revolutionary Eras of France.

Prof. TRIPP delivered last evening, in the hall of the Everett Rooms, the first of a series of four lectures on the Revolutionary Eras of France since 1848, LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the late transformation of Italy and Germany. The lecturer alluded, in commencing, to the labor necessary to compress within the brief limits of four hours an intelligent picture of the great dramatic episodes and marvelous transitions in a period so extended and so crowded with wonderful events; and stated his object had been not so much a display of fine writing, as faithfully to use the rare opportunities he had enjoyed for exact information, to reproduce scenes which, at the time of their occurrence, most deeply moved the mind of the world. The subject of the evening was the "Paris Revolution of February," and the lecturer briefly traced, in terse language, some of the prominent antecedent events that led to the great catastrophe—the influence of the liberal writers of the eighteenth century, the success of the American war, the first experiment of man to conquer his inborn rights; the French Revolution of 1789, the great drama of modern Europe; the Titan struggle of NAPOLEON with the allied Powers; the popular uprising in 1830, which brought LOUIS PHILLIPPE to power, and the reactionary policy of that Prince in dynastic interest, which precipitated his downfall. The lecturer arrived in Paris in January, 1847, in time to witness not only the stirring phenomenon of the revolution, but the exciting events immediately preceding the sudden outbreak. He was in the Chamber of Deputies, in the private box of Minister RUSH, during one of its stormiest sessions; was mixed up with the crowd during a fearful charge by the military, and was otherwise favorably situated to receive lively impressions of the stupendous event. The principal part of the lecture was a vivid description of the thrilling eventful scenes in Paris which resulted in the downfall of King LOUIS PHILLIPPE, the flight of the Royal family and the complete subversion of the Orleanist dynasty. All the leading incidents in the moving drama were sketched in vigorous language.

The second lecture on the French Republic of 1848, and Lamartine, on Thursday evening, March 19. Prof. TRIPP is to repeat his lectures in Brooklyn, commencing in the Packer Institute March 16, and in the Adelphi Academy March 18.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association.

The managers of the Ladies' Union Relief Association, which has for its object the extending of immediate aid to destitute and disabled soldiers and their families, desire to impress upon the public the importance of sustaining the organization for a still longer period. Up to last Wednesday the Association has been in a condition to dispense small sums of money and articles of clothing to applicants who were in the most needy circumstances, but on that day it was discovered for the first time that the funds had become exhausted, and consequently many suffering and distressed persons who had repaired to the rooms with the expectation of receiving some portion of aid, were compelled to retrace their steps without obtaining any substantial assistance.

This Association has been in operation over three years, and the vast deal of good that it has accomplished is a matter to which, not only hundreds, but thousands, who have shared its benefits can give conclusive testimony. There are some families which have been helped through the winter whom it will not do to cast adrift, and means must be provided wherewith to continue kind offices of charity for at least a few weeks hence.

The managers of the Association meet every Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street. The ladies having charge of the institution are well known in this community for their faithful and earnest zeal in promoting charitable and Christian causes, and it is to be sincerely hoped they may be supported in their efforts by the prompt response of the public to their appeal for pecuniary resources.

A Home for the Widows and Mothers of Soldiers and Sailors.

Wednesday night a public meeting, under the auspices of the Society which has for its object the erection of a National Home for destitute widows and mothers of soldiers and sailors, was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The meeting was attended by many of our most prominent citizens, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The officers were as follows: Mr. JAMES CROSS, President; Mr. WM. TILDEN, Vice-President, and Mr. HALSEY, Secretary.

Mr. CROSS stated that the particular object of the meeting was to make arrangements for holding a fair in this City in order to obtain means wherewith to build the proposed National Home. To carry out that object the following Committees were appointed:

Location and Building Committee—Gen. Anderson, Geo. Griswold Gray, Gen. Viele, Geo. W. Pratt and John Owen Rouse.

Ball Committee—S. M. Barlow, Clarence A. Seward, August Belmont, Lester Wallack and Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall.

Committee on Newspapers and Advertising—Gen. Wilson, W. H. Hurlbut, W. A. Butler, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., and Fred. S. Cozzens.

Subscription Committee—Gen. Daniel Butterfield, S. B. Chittenden, Geo. W. McLean, A. W. Champion and Henry Clews.

Concert and Lecture Committee—Gen. Fremont, Edward Cooper, James T. Brady, Gen. Stoughton, Wm. Kimball.

Art Committee—D. Huntington, Mr. Knoedler, Alex. White, Wm. Schauss, and Geo. P. Putnam.

Executive Committee—Gen. Anderson, Gen. Butterfield, Gen. Wilson, W. T. Blodgett, and G. W. Pratt.

On motion, the Chairman, Mr. CROSS, was added to the Executive Committee.

Power was also given to the majority of any of the committees to add to their number, or fill vacancies.

The gentlemen composing the committees were requested to meet at the rooms of the Society, No. 691 Broadway, Saturday evening.

The meeting then adjourned.

Foreign Letters.

The following is the number of foreign letters that have been received at and sent from the New-York Post-office from the 22d to the 29th of February, and from the 1st to the 7th of March, inclusive; also, a statement of those received and sent away to miscellaneous places for the month of February:

From the 22d to the 29th of February:	Received.	Sent.
British	34,652	34,185
German	21,033	49,975
French	8,059	15,546
Belgium	698	814
Netherlands	930	1,113
Total	65,372	101,633
Grand total		167,005

From the 1st to the 7th March, inclusive:	Received.	Sent.
British	22,482	33,197
German	24,434	30,948
French	18,093	10,473
Belgium	602	746
Netherlands	705	966
Total	66,316	76,328
Grand total		142,644

South Pacific, China, Hawaiian Islands, West Indies, &c., from 1st to 29th February.	
Received	40,468
Sent	46,859
Total	87,327
Total for month of January	89,313
Grand total for two months	176,640

The Attempted Murder and Suicide in Hester-street.

FRANCIS BRATON, the man who attempted to murder his wife, JOHANNA, by shooting her in the face with a pistol, and immediately afterward shot himself in the breast with the same weapon, at No. 142 Hester-street, on the 6th inst., as fully reported in the TIMES, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday, from the effects of the wound inflicted by himself. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest in the case at the Hospital. Mrs. JOHANNA BRATON, who is still suffering from the wound inflicted upon her by the deceased, was waited upon at her residence, and testified that her husband had been of very intemperate habits, and appeared at intervals to be insane. About three weeks previous to the occurrence which resulted in his death, he had attempted to shoot her with a pistol, but the weapon missed fire. The deceased was a very indolent man, and when she spoke to him about working for his family he abused and beat her. Several other witnesses were examined, but no new facts were elicited. A verdict of suicide by shooting was rendered. The deceased was 53 years of age, and a native of Germany.

The Lincoln Statue in Brooklyn.

Shortly after the assassination of President LINCOLN, the War Fund Committee of the city solicited dollar subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a monument to him. A sum of $15,000 was accordingly collected, and a statue cast from a model in the studio of Mr. H. W. BROWN, Newburg. The statue arrived a few days ago, and is now in the rooms of the Historical Society. It is of bronze, nine feet in height, represents Mr. LINCOLN in a standing position, holding in his left hand the immortal Emancipation Proclamation, and his right hand pointing to the words engraved: "Shall be forever free." The statue will be raised on a pedestal, fifteen feet high, which will be relieved by bronze ornaments, the principal of which are two eagles, and the county arms will be on either side. It is proposed to place the monument on a plot of ground near the fountain, and the Committee propose to celebrate the unveiling with appropriate ceremonies.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOOMBS—ALD. MILLER, ACTING JUSTICE.

A DARING ROBBERY.

On Wednesday afternoon, PATRICK COMMERFORD, a guest at the Philadelphia Hotel, No. 1 West-street, went into an outhouse in the rear of the premises and while there alone, JOHN DEEGAN and an unknown companion entered the place. The stranger seized COMMERFORD by the throat, threw him down, and while in that helpless condition, as he alleged, DEEGAN stole from him $520 in legal-tender notes and then decamped. COMMERFORD raised an alarm, whereupon Officer RAMSEY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, ran to the spot and arrested DEEGAN, but his confederate escaped with the money. DEEGAN, who is 27 years of age and claims to live at No. 187 Spring-street, was committed to the Tombs for trial in default of $2,000 bail. He denies all knowledge of the felonious transaction, and his friends claim that an *alibi* will be clearly shown. A partial examination in the case was held during the afternoon and DEEGAN was admitted to bail.

STEALING A HORSE.

On Tuesday night last, a bay mare valued at $100, was stolen from the stable of JACOB W. DOREMUS, at Red Mills, Bergen County, N. J., and the animal was found yesterday in possession of JOHN WHITE, a truckman, living at No. 61 White-street. Officer WILLIAMS, of the Third Precinct, arrested WHITE, and when arraigned at Court he stated that he had purchased the mare for $30 from a man with whom he was partially acquainted. WHITE was held in $500 for trial at the General Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

JOHN MYER, of No. 50 King-street, says that Wednesday evening he accompanied JENNIE HESS to her room, at No. 82 Bleecker-street. While there he thought he heard a third person in the room, but she quieted his suspicions for the time. A few moments afterward he found he had been robbed of $150 which he had had in his pocket, and he caused her to be arrested by Officer WESTERMAN, of the Eighth Precinct. She denied all knowledge of the money, but was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday afternoon RICHARD CONNOLLY, about 30 years of age, was found in West-street, apparently grossly intoxicated. Officer MARTIN, of the Fifth Precinct, conveyed him to the Leonard-street Police Station. At that time CONNOLLY was unable to give his name and residence, and it was not until his brother called at the Station-house to inquire about him that it was known who he was. In the meantime he had been locked up in a cell, and it was soon ascertained that blood was oozing from his nose and mouth. Police Surgeon KENNEDY was summoned, and at once ordered the sufferer to be removed to Bellevue Hospital, which was accordingly done. After his admission, he continued to sink, and died yesterday morning. Coroner KEENAN was notified to hold an inquest. The deceased was a boatman, and had been employed on one of the Fall River boats. He resided in Furman-street, Brooklyn.

INTERNAL REVENUE SEIZURES.—Wednesday night Inspector GLEESON, attached to the Fourth Collection District, seized the distillery of BERNARD HAMBURGER, No. 512 West Thirty-eighth-street, and the rectifying establishment, No. 514 West Thirty-eighth-street, said to be owned by C. G. ELIAS. The same officer also seized fifteen barrels of whisky, *in transitu* through Fourteenth-street. On the previous day fifty-nine barrels of spirits were seized while being transported through Fifty-fourth-street.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned to Monday.

Part II.—Held by Morgan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
3818—Ollivett vs. Cunningham.	3196—Tilt et al. vs. Wolfsohn et al.
3842—Cort vs. Clark et al.	3228—Bliss et al. vs. Levy, &c.
4026—Alvord vs. Kellum.	3272—Mussey vs. Coleman et al.
4078—Stockton vs. Sterne.	3542—Lee vs. Gregory et al.
4092—Rorke vs. Leaycraft, &c.	3578—Hamilton vs. Martin et al.
4094—Prewes et al. vs. Green.	3880—Schmidt et al. vs. Goetz.
4096—Ninth Nat. Bank vs. Levy et al.	3906—Barretto et al. vs. Lucas.
4338—Hoppock vs. Nickerson, imp., &c.	3910—Same vs. Strauss.
1169—Willis vs. Meyer et al.	3942—Chace vs. Cushing.
2491—Barron vs. Reynolds.	4022—Randolph vs. Place et al.
251—Atwater vs. Lovett.	4066—Bayley vs. Phelps.
3286—Harper, Jr., et al. vs. Taylor et al.	4128—Zaan vs. Kent.
3044—Wood et al. vs. Baker et al.	4156—Gibson vs. Dodge et al.
3050—Obersky et al. vs. Bayersdorfer.	4236—Rising vs. Diem et al.
3253—Same vs. Same.	4346—Bowne et al. vs. Horton.
3116—Grannis vs. Cooper.	4354—Lord vs. Chapman et al.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
2339—Frank vs. George.	3889—Housman et al. vs. Van Praag et al.
2437—Fromm vs. Murry.	3893—Devoe et al. vs. Birch et al.
2973—Ourrey et al. vs. Van Vleck.	3995—Roach vs. Poznanski.
2969—Merritt et al. vs. Brear.	4003—Hopkins vs. Mockler.
3002—Shears et al. vs. Bates et al.	4023—Zeimer vs. Schirmer.
3055—Broadwell vs. Hoffner.	4025—Schaefer et al. vs. Schurmer.
3083—Kendall Manufacturing Co. vs. Van Bekkien.	4045—Vincent vs. New-York & Galena Lead Co.
3379—Marks et al. vs. Lowenthal.	4075—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. McCool et al.
3687—Scribner vs. Eimer.	4085—Secor et al. vs. Bailey et al.
3691—Sherman vs. Havens	4165—Macauley et al. vs. Farrell et al.
3701—Hamilton vs. Martin et al.	4167—Coleil vs. Higley.
3711—Wolf et al. vs. Laforcade.	4213—Peckham vs. Banks.
3717—Purrington et al. vs. Haddfield.	4217—Brayton vs. Schweitzer et al.
3733—National Arms Co. vs. Hickox et al.	4325—Herman vs. Lowenstein et al.
3737—Mills, Jr., Ex'r., &c. vs. Rosengarden.	4333—East River Nat. Bank vs. Cleveland et al.
3747—Allen et al. vs. Dudley et al.	4341—Bowne et al. vs. Horton et al.
3797—Wise vs. Wise.	4349—Woodbridge vs. Husted, &c.
3809—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Koop et al.	4357—Jones vs. Orne et al.
3815—Staff vs. De Kuhn.	4359—Detmold vs. Heckscher, Jr., et al.
3819—Platt et al. vs. Post.	4373—Kaufman et al. vs. Eichhorn.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Set Down Causes.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	
152—Bolles vs. Duff.	292—— vs. ——.
145—Carson vs. Ball.	258—Lowden vs. Lowden.
270—Vanderpool vs. McEvily.	99—Toklas vs. Sheyer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
211—Gregory vs. DeGroot.	283—Tracy et al. vs. Attmayer et al.
231—Lamborne vs. Ayres et al.	287—In re Goldman vs. Halberstadt.
239—Packard vs. Wood.	286—Cox, &c., vs. Pattern et al.
242—Knight vs. Matthias.	295—In re Suppills vs. DeNegaer.
251—Anderson vs. Anderson.	318—Martineau et al. vs. Hahn.
261—Gunbridge vs. Gunbridge.	319—McCormick vs. Guardian Life Ins. Co.
282—Barstow vs. N. Y. Mail Steamship Co.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3631—McOwen vs. Leiser.	3485—Boyle vs. Toothaker et al.
3683—Adelsberger vs. Schaefer.	3571—Dunne vs. Richey et al.
3663—Cranston vs. Mowry.	3593—Mee vs. Newton.
3557—Todd vs. Wright.	3397—Nat. Shoe and Leather Bk. of New-York vs. Stulls.
3511—Worden vs. Shipman et al.	2629—Riddell, &c., vs. Wykeham, &c.
3915—Heins vs. Green.	3633—Taylor vs. Elastic Cone Spring Co.
2399—Gray vs. Underwood et al.	
3541—Finnegan, Adm'x., &c. vs. Nottbeck.	
2873—Stephens vs. West et al.	

Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3358—Parker vs. Godkin et al.	1244—Halzapple vs. 8th Av. R. R. Co.
2384—Bertram vs. Lang et al.	3160—Baer et al. vs. Hermann et al.
3760—Doupe vs. Genin.	3230—Hinman vs. Morean et al.
3762—Adams vs. Blancan et al.	
3808—Murphy vs. Boers et al.	3368—N. Y. Feryot. Coal Co. vs. Schwab.
3835—M'Cormack et al. vs. Lees	3798—Schanck et al. vs. Morris.
1774—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.	3826—Swinnerton et al. vs. Columbian Ins. Co.
3394—Reynolds vs. Oterson.	
3774—Smith et al. vs. Ridner.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
595—Dart vs. Walker.	1091—Fricke vs. Waydell et al.
1088—Levison vs. Freedlander.	1096—Baker vs. Union Life Ins. Co.
1044—Kliener vs. Horman.	1097—Baeder vs. Lewisohn.
902—Wallington vs. Kirkland, &c.	1098—Freeland vs. Cooper.
1084—Montgomery vs. Harmony Fire Ins. Co.	1099—Levi, Assignee, &c., vs. Schwartz.
1085—Reynolds vs. Common Fire Ins. Co.	1101—Mooney vs. O'Donnell.
1088—Ball vs. Stett.	1102—More vs. Nat. Currency Bank.
1090—Styles vs. Werstheimer.	

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
966—Whitely vs. Cately.	959—McChester vs. The Mayor, &c.
605—Wilmurt vs. Frederici.	976—Allen Admx. vs. Goodman.
943—Earle vs. Cohen.	965—Campaigniac vs. Northrop, &c.
903—Mathews vs. Byron.	969—Ougnard vs. Coudert, Jr.
1064—Steinwehr vs. Seebacher.	717—Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. vs. Hazelton & Co.
882—Hill vs. Reed.	615—Donohoe vs. The Mayor, &c.
376—Kimball vs. Anthony, &c.	
343—Page vs. Colby.	
925—Kennedy vs. Seligman et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
342—Frithall vs. Kahlman.	505—Stewart vs. Ree.
455—H. M. & R. Co. vs. Webman.	506—Angevine vs. Baulek.
	507—Sales vs. Smith.
384—Spratt vs. Hernstein.	5.8—Warenworth vs. Servune.
482—Cockroft vs. Ward.	509—Miller vs. Latson.
488—Rioda vs. Freeman.	510—Collenburg vs. Cecil.
—Sands vs. Snow.	511—Bennett vs. Wise.
—Dahlman vs. Goldsmith.	512—Tucker vs. Sanger.
—Acker vs. Morgan.	513—Sour vs. Schull.
488—Stewart vs. Bayard.	514—Lewis vs. Hass.
489—Brown vs. Cooley.	515—Bostwick vs. Brooklyn S. E. Co.
500—Haigarten vs. Rodh.	
501—Levy vs. Pillsbury.	516—Mayer vs. Viele.
502—Bishop vs. Lee.	517—Foley vs. Maran.
503—Netter vs. Helms.	518—Walker vs. Alsort.
504—Oppenheimer vs. Stevenson.	519—Phoenix vs. Robinson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russel, J.

The People vs. Jacob Smith—burglary.

The People vs. Robert Montgomery—grand larceny.

The People vs. Henry Kuss—grand larceny.

The People vs. Charles Mortimer—larceny from person.

The People vs. Joseph Munch—grand larceny.

The People vs. Charles J. Emmett—grand larceny.

The People vs. Thomas Kitchen—grand larceny.

The People vs. Frederick Hill—assault and battery.

The People vs. Henry J. Struchla—felonious assault and battery.

The People vs. James Crawford, Terence O'Neil—felonious assault and battery.

The People vs. Joseph Monkhoff—felonious assault and battery.

The People vs. Frederick Bergman—grand larceny.

The People vs. George T. Kelly—grand larceny.

The People vs. James McNulty, Joseph May—assault and battery.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Lott, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
64—Fitchell vs. Fairchild.	80—Ensinger vs. Wortman.
68—Tyhee vs. Brooklyn and Canarsie R. R. Co.	81—Cassidy vs. Casser & Kessel.
69—Sherman vs. Roberts.	82—Trimble vs. Slofer.
72—Barr vs. Brennan.	83—Bergman vs. Farrel.
74—American Nat. Bank vs. Knight.	84—Degraw vs. Elmore.
	85—Holcomb vs. Clossens.
75—Gibbons vs. Heinemann.	86—Rose vs. Berry.
	87—Baker vs. Campbell.
77—Thompson vs. Adams.	88—Collins vs. Alexander.
78—Thompson vs. Miller.	89—Sullivan vs. Coleman.
79—Rowan & Griffin vs. Hyatt.	8—Eastman vs. McNamee.
	37—Stevens vs. Bronney.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PRIZE—CAPTURE BY MUTINEERS—EFFECTS OF CAPTURE BY NON-COMMISSIONED PERSONS—VALIDITY OF CAPTURE AFTER HOSTILITIES CEASE—EXPLOITS OF A MIDSHIPMAN OF 1840.

Steamship Coren and Cargo vs. The United States.—Appeals from the Southern District of Florida.—The capture in this case was made under very singular circumstances. On the 12th of June, 1865, the steamer left the port of Havana, bound for Liverpool *via* Halifax. On the following day a portion of the crew mutinied, put the master in irons and brought the steamer into the port of Key West, and delivered over to the Prize Court. It appears that while the steamer was lying at Havana, a number of persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, and believing that she was owned by the Confederate Government, formed a plan for her subduction, capture and delivery into the possession of the authorities of the United States. Accordingly they joined the ship's company, in various capacities, and left the port of Havana on board of her. This movement resulted in the capture as stated. They secured the papers on board, and delivered them, with the steamer, her officers and crew, into the custody of the Prize Court. The men who performed this service were, Charles W. Gilley, P. Hamilton, J. Howard, R. Carson, Charles Davis, P. Murray, L. Vernell, P. Colly, C. Folley and O. Folley. The capture resulted in the condemnation of the ship and cargo as prize of war.

The Captain, E. C. Stiles, claimed ship and cargo on behalf of John Laird, of Liverpool, and the Government claims that she was constructed for the rebel service, and that her register at Liverpool, in the name of "John Laird the younger, of Birkenhead, in the County of Chester, shipbuilder," was but a cover of the rebel title. The fame or infamy of the Lairds in connection with the *Alabama* and other rebel iron-clad rams is suggested as a strong ground of presumption against the *bona fides* of the claim. The proof below showed that the *Wren* had been in the blockade-running line between Havana and Galveston, carrying arms and munitions of war to the rebels in Texas, and returning with cotton in payment for them. She had made a voyage of this character in May of the same year, and, as appeared by a letter from Gen. Magruder, she carried out Blakely guns, shipped by the rebel agent, Helm, at Havana. The letter of Gen. Magruder is addressed to the Captain as "Commander Stiles, C. S. Navy." During all this time she carried the Confederate flag. But on the voyage interrupted by capture she sailed under the British flag, carrying the Confederate flag in the cabin. As to the authority appointing Stiles to the command, the evidence was conflicting, but the weight of evidence was to the effect that he was appointed by Capt. Helm, the rebel agent. Stiles has something of a history, President Van Buren, "reposing special trust and confidence" in his abilities, patriotism, valor and fidelity, appointed him in 1840 a midshipman of the navy. In 1856 President Pierce appointed him Consul at Vienna, on the recommendation of James Buchanan, from whose letter it appears he was born in Pennsylvania, and was connected with one of the most distinguished families of that State. In 1861, Sept. 25, he obtained from J. Glancy Jones, United States Minister at Vienna, a passport which requested "all whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass, and in case of need, to give all lawful aid and protection to Edward C. Stiles, a citizen of the United States," &c. This passport was *visé*d at the consulate April, 18, 1862, and under its protection, as alleged by the Government, Stiles, in breach of his special official oaths of loyalty, and in violation of his duty as a citizen, went at once into the service of the rebel Government and was found in London in November, 1862, negotiating for a gunboat for the rebel navy, as an agent of the Confederate Government, and afterward acted in numerous other official capacities for the rebels. In Richmond, where he was in December, 1862, he received an appointment as commander of artillery, an ordnance duty. He returned to Bermuda in the *Columbia*, with a cargo of cotton, owned by the rebel Government. In February, 1863, he was in Paris and London to purchase a vessel suitable for blockade running. Subsequently he purchases the *Eugenia*, and proceeds on her to America, bearing dispatches to "the President" [Davis] from Brussels. At Richmond again, in November, 1863, he waits upon President Davis and is appointed a "Lieutenant for the war in the navy of the Confederate States," and takes an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. In September he goes to Europe by authority of Mr. Mallory, Rebel Secretary, for the purchase of vessels "for the volunteer navy of Virginia." From London he corresponds with John Slidell about the cotton loan, and negotiates with the well-known Thomas Sterling Begbie. He finally buys the steamer *Hawk* from Begbie, and sails for Havana. By authority of Helm, before mentioned, he thence goes on the steamer *Owl*, in April, 1865, on secret public business, as Commander in the C. S. Navy. Here he meets the *Wren*, and returns to Havana on board of her. Again at Havana, he is appointed by Helm to sail the *Wren* to Liverpool; and the result of that voyage is known. In filing claims on behalf of the Lairds, he swears that he is "*a subject of Great Britain, and owes allegiance to Queen Victoria.*"

In their appeal from the decree below the claimants raise the question, that the capture being made in June, 1865, it is wrongful; and the vessel and cargo should be restored, because the war was then over. To this it is replied that the fact of the war being over makes no difference, as the vessel belongs to the United States as part of the military assets of the extinct Confederacy, and the proceeds must be paid into the public Treasury accordingly. But no proclamation had then declared the war at an end. The point is also made that the capture is not valid because it was made by non-commissioned persons. To this it is answered that if the acts of such captors are adopted by the Government, the property becomes, when condemned, a *droit* of the Government, and the captors are entitled to an allowance out of the proceeds, within the sound discretion of the Court, as salvage.

Mr. Pierrepont for claimants; Mr. Stanbery and J. Hufley Ashton, special counsel, for the Government.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE SHERRY CASE.

This case was continued yesterday morning by recalling for the defence *George Miln*, who was examined by Mr. Benedict and continued his testimony as follows:

The actual market value of the wines, at the time of the seizure, was as is entered on the invoices. During the last eight years I have sold large quantities of this wine: from 2,800 to 3,000 packages. I think; I sold all this wine in this City, and it was delivered here.

Mr. Evarts objected to the question, to whom did this wine belong up to the time of sale and delivery, on the ground that it was a question of law. Mr. Benedict argued that it was a question of fact and not of law. The Court ruled the question as admissible.

I remitted for the wine, and after I made the advances I considered the wine as my own; I made an advance on the wine seized, I think from $10,000 to $12,000.

This answer was objected to by Mr. Evarts, on the ground that it was immaterial.

Mr. Stoughton said that the books, in distinguishing the foreign factor from the domestic factor, calls the foreign factor the owner of the goods, and Mr. Milne as a foreign factor was, after the advances made by him on the goods, the owner of them.

Mr. Evarts stated that his objection to this question was on the ground that this testimony had no bearing on the case on trial; the point which is to be proved is the foreign market value of this wine.

Mr. Stoughton argued to some length in favor of the admission of the testimony, and concluded by saying that the whole issue of this case was the market value of the wine in Cadiz, and that this testimony had great bearing on that point. The Court ruled that the testimony had no bearing on the issue of the case, but said that anything that showed the business relation between the witness and Lacave & Echecopar was competent. The question, Did you make advances on the wine seized, was ruled out by the Court. I received the wines from Lacave & Echecopar, and guaranteed the sales; I sold on credit. Mr. Evarts objected to the question, Were the goods you sold at $1 10, on credit or for cash, on the ground that it was immaterial. The Court ruled it competent. Witness—I do not recollect of selling other than goods on orders at $1 10; it was then for six months' time; I insured the goods that are seized, for Lacave & Echecopar, from Cadiz to New-York; I paid the premium and charged it on sales account to Lacave & Echecopar; I insured the wine for from $24 to $28 per quarter cask on a valued policy; I sold the parcels of goods in question. [Mr. Evarts objected to the question, Did you make a statement of the receipts? as inadmissible. Mr. Benedict said he wished to take this transaction, show what the goods cost, what they were sold for, and what profit was yielded thereby. Mr. Benedict withdrew the question.] There is no duty on samples; they go to the sample office; Messrs. Galwey & Casado and myself are the only importers of this wine at this port.

By Mr. Stoughton—The sales that are called order sales at $1 10 were on six months' credit; I took notes payable in that time, that is, the larger sales; some others were for cash; I now hold the notes of Wellington & Cox to the amount of $20,000, which is the proceeds on some of the seized goods. [The question as to whether he had remitted these notes to Lacave & Echecopar was objected to by the counsel for the defence as inadmissible. The Court ruled it incompetent.] Galwey & Casado and myself are the sole agents and factors of this wine at this port. [The question if ever this relation was varied in any business transaction, was objected to by Mr. Evarts, as incompetent. The Court ruled the question competent.] My relations with the house of Lacave & Echecopar have never been varied since my first connection with them thirty years ago; advances and remittances were made a long time previous to the arrival of the goods here that are now under seizure; the bills you have are a sample of all my bills which were always made in my own name.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—I have looked for the orders that I received from various houses for this wine, and found some orders received from the house of Wellington & Cox, previous to the seizure, and not for the seized wine. Mr. Benedict submitted the orders to the Court. Witness, on being shown an order, said: This is an order that I received for Crown sherry from Wellington & Cox, June 13, 1865. Mr. Evarts read the order, which ordered from Miln a quantity of wine, of different brands, to be sent to them in two shipments. I forwarded these orders to Lacave & Echecopar; the wine was received and paid for; my letter-book will show my letter to Lacave & Echecopar on the subject; the Custom-house papers came to me; I entered all the wine at the Custom-house; I rendered the bill to Wellington & Cox and took their note for six months; I received five per cent. on the transaction; this transaction is a sample of all the other order transactions; I have received Lacave & Echecopar's wine as factor and commission merchant, for the past 30 years; I had no limit to what I should sell the wine for; I always tried to get the best prices for it; I discounted the sales and made remittances to my principal; when the sales were on credit, I accounted for them as such, and if for cash, accounted for them as cash sales; on the wines consigned to me by Lacave & Echecopar, and which I sold for the best price I could get, I received a commission of 5 per cent., including guarantee; I sometimes sold the wine to arrive, and sometimes that which was here. This is an account of sales on shipment, at $1 10 for thirty days or cash, as it is termed. The witness was handed his account of sales book, and in reply to the questions annexed said: On this page of my account sales is a correct account of sales made on consignment, and sold by me, and not previously ordered; this also is an account of sales of wine consigned to me, and sold by me at the best price I could get for it, and not on previous orders; this is an account of the ordinary transactions of sales; these are the sales that are gone forward, and are a sample of the transactions in the sales of consigned goods. No objections being made by the counsel for the defence, Mr. Evarts introduced the pages in question as evidence. Witness—These sales show on their face the gallons for which I was debit to, and show the gallons for which I was paid for, according to account. The witness was shown his letter-book, and said that he remembered the note to Wellington & Cox therein, and also the letter to Lacave & Echecopar.

Mr. Evarts read the note, which was from Milne to Wellington & Cox, thanking them for their order, and notifying them that he had sent it to Lacave & Echecopar, with instructions to fill it if possible. Mr. Evarts also read the letter of Miln to Lacave & Echecopar, which transmitted Wellington & Cox's order, and advised them to raise on the price of their wines, and saying that Messrs. Wellington & Cox had said they had heard that a certain firm had got their wine a little lower than they got it for. Another letter was read from Miln to Lacave & Echecopar, saying that he had advised his friends that their orders could not be executed by them at $1 10 per gallon, excepting to one certain party. And another from Miln to Wellington & Cox, stating that his friends, by last advices, were shipping their orders, but that the last order had not arrived yet, and that the prices were unchanged, and expected to remain so.

Witness—I always received orders for the amount to insure the wine for; for five years I think the uniform rate of insurance has been $28 in gold; I do not recollect of ever insuring for $30; this manner of selling at $1 10 extended the sales for Lacave & Echecopar, and increased my commission; we had an understanding with Wellington & Cox that we would not sell for $1 10, which gave them an advantage, as they could sell it in large quantities; I have occasionally acted as appraiser at the Custom-house; my knowledge of the value of the wine is from my experience in the trade and in receiving invoices.

Mr. Evarts introduced another letter from Miln to Lacave & Echecopar, which was objected to by Mr. Stoughton on the ground that it had before been ruled out by the Court, and that it is now inadmissible.

The Court ruled the letter inadmissible.

Thomas McMullen called and sworn, examined by Mr. Webster, and testified as follows—I am a wine merchant of twenty years standing in this City; I was about twenty years a wine merchant in Dublin; I examined the samples in this case at your office. [Mr. Webster explained to the Court that these samples were the ones used by the English experts.] I examined a sample of what purported to be Crown Sherry; I discovered a considerable difference between the quality of the £18 wine and that of the Crown Sherry, affecting the relative market value of each.

Mr. Evarts objected to the testimony of this witness, on the ground that the witness was incompetent. A long discussion followed on both sides. Finally the Court observed that they were not summing up the case yet, and that it would be better to defer their arguments until then.

Mr. Evarts stated that his point of objection was that this witness could not be examined on the value of this wine at Cadiz until he had proved his knowledge of its market value at that place.

Redirect by Mr. Webster—I am acquainted with the London markets, and know the value of wine there; I have not purchased wine in London; when I was in Dublin I was agent of a sherry-wine importing house; here in this City I have been in the business of dealing with home consumers, that is, selling wine to gentlemen for their own use.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—I have had no business in low sherries for the past five years; when I speak of low sherries I mean wine worth from £18 to £20 per butt, and in my comparison I used high grades, and compared them in their relative value.

Mr. Evarts stated to the Court that it was evident, in his judgment, that this witness knew nothing of the value of the wine at Cadiz, and was, therefore, an incompetent witness.

Another long discussion followed, Mr. Stoughton reviewing the testimony of the English experts, and said he thought this witness full as competent as they.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—For the last twenty years I have had no business in low grades of sherry, excepting a few occasions; I have bought sherry worth £19 to £20 per butt; but this was out of my general run of trade, for that is in good wines for home consumption; I have not for the past ten years imported low grades of wine; I have dealt in wines at from £16 to £18 per butt; when I say low grades I mean inferior wines; I never imported any £16 or £18 wines; my knowledge of wine is from invoices and from wine as it is offered here; I confess that as to the relative value of the wine, I have never been in Cadiz, but have understood there was no market value of Crown sherry there.

Mr. Evarts requested the Court to rule whether the witness was competent or incompetent. The ruling was deferred.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—MARCH 12.

Before Judge Benedict.

COUNTERFEITING.

The United States vs. Francis Abig.—The prisoner was indicted for having counterfeited stamps of the United States currency. Abig, it was alleged, was one of the celebrated gang of counterfeiters who had their headquarters at Staten Island, and of which a man named Coushard was leader. By the exertions of Col. Wood, of the detective force, the plans of the counterfeiters were detected, and many of the men arrested. Those brought to trial were convicted, and their leader, Coushard, pleaded guilty. He is a middle-aged Frenchman, of sandy complexion, and he and confederates for a long time evaded all efforts of the Government to capture them. He has a large family, and this probably was one of the chief reasons why he had pleaded guilty and turned informer against his previous assistants. At the trial of Abig to-day he and another Frenchman were the principal witnesses in the case, and their evidence was to the effect that Abig was an excellent workman and was employed by a Mr. Bright, in Nassau-street; he frequently assisted in the engraving of stones for the manufacture of counterfeit bonds. Witnesses described the method of counterfeiting. The impression of a stamp was first engraved on a stone, and from that transferred to other stones, from which the stamps were printed. In June, 1866, Coushard lived in Newtown; and had Abig employed in the manufacture of $10 Peruvian bonds and twenty-five-cent stamps. Of the latter a thousand half sheets were printed, which the two divided equally between themselves. Coushard did the working on the plates and Abig did the transferring. Some time subsequently Coushard surrendered himself, but was released. He was, however, again arrested and his house searched. The only witness for the defence was Miss Abig, a relative of the prisoner, who swore that her family and Coushard's family resided together when the process of counterfeiting was in progress, and that she saw the prisoner only at work on the Peruvian bonds, and he could not without her notice have taken any part in the manufacture of the twenty-five-cent notes. The jury found the prisoner guilty. Sentence deferred.

Messrs. Allen, A. D. T. and E. L. Paris prosecuted.

The case against Bernard, supposed to be another of the gang, will be gone into to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE KINNIER DIVORCE SUIT—JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT ON DEMURRER.

Thaddeus C. Kinnier vs. Abby A. Kinnier.—This action was brought to obtain a decree declaring void a marriage contract entered into between plaintiff and defendant on the 28th of June, 1861. The defendant was married to one Pomeroy in the State of Massachusetts in 1848. It is charged that in 1858 Pomeroy left Massachusetts, went to Chicago and commenced a suit against his wife Abby. That the latter by collusion with her husband aided him in fraudulently obtaining a divorce in Illinois, &c. The defendant in this suit put in a demurrer to the complaint which was argued some days ago. The Court has now rendered a decision, sustaining the demurrer, and giving judgment for the defendant. The following is the opinion:

CARDOZO, J.—The allegation in the complaint that the parties resorted to Illinois to obtain a decree of divorce in fraud or violation of the laws of the place of their domicile, I think unimportant here. I can very well see how the State of Massachusetts might complain that its citizens had violated their allegiance to it, and how the Courts of that State might disregard the judgment of another jurisdiction which granted a divorce to persons domiciled in the former State, who could not have obtained such a decree in the tribunals of that State. But I do not know of any principle, and have not been referred to any decision which sustains the doctrine that the Courts of this State should thus protect the sovereign rights of Massachusetts. The complaint does not question the jurisdiction of the Illinois Court over the subject matter, and it shows that that tribunal acquired jurisdiction of the persons of the parties—of the plaintiff by his bringing the action, and of the defendant by her appearing and answering the bill. Whether the rest of complaint be deemed to charge in effect only that certain irregularities were had in the progress of the suit, or whether it sufficiently alleges that the parties practised a fraud on the Court and thus procured the decree, will not be material to determine. If the former be the true construction, then it is enough to say that mere irregularity could not affect the decree, and that the plaintiff here, a stranger to that litigation, cannot be heard to question the regularity of the proceedings of that suit. He may raise jurisdictional questions, but not mere points of regularity in practice. If, however, the right view of the pleading be the latter one, above mentioned, and if the courts of this State can entertain a suit to annul the decree of a court of another State on the ground of fraud, yet this plaintiff is not in a position to ask any such relief. No one can claim to have a judgment or a deed avoided for fraud, unless it injuriously affects him, and such is not the case with this plaintiff. Giving the complaint the most liberal construction for the plaintiff, it charges that the representation upon the faith of which the plaintiff married the defendant was that she "had procured a valid divorce" from her former husband. In other words, that this plaintiff and she might lawfully be married. Now if this be true, the plaintiff has not been harmed by this deception, and even if the representation were inaccurate he will not be entitled to annul the marriage. The complaint does not dispute, but that if the decree of divorce stands the defendant would be at liberty to marry, and that, therefore, must be assumed, but it avers that the parties to the divorce suit colluded together, and by such collusion fraudulently obtained the judgment. If that be so, neither of those parties could possible avoid that decree. (Bishop on Marriage and Divorce, 706.) It is binding upon both of them, and the marriage between this plaintiff and the defendant was valid. Where both parties unite to practice a fraud, neither can be heard to seek relief against it; and as the plaintiff cannot be prejudiced if his marriage were lawful, he, a stranger, has no interest in the matter which would authorize him to impeach the judgment for that fraud. That his feelings or prejudices might have revolted at marrying a woman under such circumstances, gives him no standing in Court. (Clarke vs. Clarke, 11 Abbott, P. R. P., 230.) Without adverting to other views which lead me to think that this complaint cannot be sustained, enough has been said to show that, in my opinion, the demurrer is well taken, and that there must be judgment thereon for the defendant, with costs.

For plaintiff, G. W. Parsons; for defendant, C. A. Seward.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II—MARCH 12.

Before Judge Morgan.

THE LAW ALLOWING A PARTY TO BE A WITNESS IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

Patrick Savage vs. Thomas Kane et al.—In this case the facts involved are of no public importance; it being a suit of an ordinary character to recover $700. But the respective parties were placed on the stand, and in most respects they swore positively the one against the other. In the course of his charge, Judge MORGAN said: "The questions in this case are purely questions of fact for you to decide. They rest upon the credibility of the respective witnesses. It is to be regretted, in my opinion, that parties are allowed in this country to be witnesses in their own cases. We every day see exhibitions of this kind where parties swear in direct opposition to each other, under circumstances where we cannot have the charity to believe that they testify honestly, and where one or the other is guilty of perjury. It is to be regretted that the Legislature should hold out inducements of this kind for men to commit perjury. Still, as the law now stands, parties are allowed to testify, and juries are required to reconcile their evidence if they can; and if they cannot, it seems to be the duty of the Jury to come to a conclusion as to which of the two parties is entitled to credit. It is a very onerous task imposed upon juries in these cases to tell exactly where the truth lies. If you cannot reconcile it, you must reject the testimony of one or the other.

The Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $661.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 12.

Before Judge Barnard.

AN ATTORNEY'S BILL—THE WORTH OF POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

John N. Eitel vs. *Abram Wakeman.*—The plaintiff in this action seeks to recover the sum of $3,700. Sometime in March, 1865, Eitel was arrested by order of the United States authorities, on the charge of having in some way defrauded the Government. He was conveyed from this City to Washington and put into the Old Capitol Prison. He soon obtained an interview with the defendant Wakeman, of the firm of Wakeman & Latting, lawyers of this City. Mr. Wakeman, it seems, received from the plaintiff, at or about the time of this interview, the sum of $1,000, and was employed by the prisoner to effect his release if possible. Mr. Wakeman, as plaintiff alleges, informed him that he (Wakeman) had great influence, not only with President Lincoln, but with Mrs. Lincoln and the then Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Charles A. Dana. That no doubt bail to the extent of $25,000 would ordinarily be required before he could gain his liberty, but under the circumstances if he, Eitel, would deposit $10,000 it would be sufficient. The plaintiff then goes on to state that he was released on parole; that defendant informed him that he was then in Washington on affairs connected with the business of his office as Surveyor of the Port of New-York; that while he was one day riding with Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln in the neighborhood of the prison, Mrs. Lincoln remarked, "There is where your friend is;" that thereupon he, Wakeman, so presented Eitel's case to the President, that on their return Mr. Lincoln signed a paper which effected the release of Eitel on parole, on his depositing his (Wakeman's) check for $10,000 with the War Department, as security; that Mr. Wakeman required plaintiff to give him his check for the like amount; that Wakeman's check was never drawn or collected in any way, but was soon thereafter returned to him; that plaintiff did give a check of his firm for $10,000, which was duly paid: that afterward the firm of Wakeman & Latting presented plaintiff with a bill for services in the matter of getting him out of Old Capitol Prison, which bill amounted to the sum of $4,700, and crediting him with the $1,000 paid at the commencement. The plaintiff then denies that he ever employed Wakeman & Latting, and he demands from Mr. Wakeman the sum of $3 700 as the balance in the hands of Mr. Wakeman, and he says that the $1,000 paid to him was ample compensation for all the services rendered.

The defence sets up that Eitel, in the strongest terms, urged the firm to undertake his defence; that the services mentioned by Mr. Eitel were but a small portion of those actually rendered. To show this, an account is presented. The following are items for services charged by Messrs Wakeman and Latting:

1865. March 1-15—To various consultations with Lewis and Kemp and Herdman, and sending the latter to Washington, and preparing statement for him, &c.		$100 00
Latter attendance, waiting upon, and numerous interviews during this time with Col. Baker, Mr. Chittenden, special agent of the War Department and other United States officers, as to Eitel's whereabouts, and the nature of the charges against him, and the intentions of the Government		100 00
Preparing and procuring papers for application to War Department for his release upon bail, and making various efforts to have him tried in New-York, and upon reasonable notice, time and attendance, and interviews with Mr. Chittenden on the subject		250 00
March 15 to 20—Time and services in visiting Washington, and laying the case and papers before the Secretary of War, and arguing and urging the case in that Department		500 00
To services in appeal in this case from the War Department to the President of the United States, and presenting the whole matter before him, and obtaining by him a review of the decision of the War Department, and a partial reversal of that decision, and order Eitel's release from prison on giving security		1,800 00
Services in getting amount of security fixed at $10,000 instead of $25,000, and in depositing the same from defendant's private funds with the War Department for the appearance of Eitel for trial before court-martial at Washington upon call		750 00
Expenses at Washington in and about the matter		150 00
March 12 to 21, services in New-York, and personal attendance for many days, concluded on March 21, for obtaining money from Col. Baker taken from Eitel when arrested, and for afterward obtaining his papers and keys		150 00
March 12 to May 15, to time and services, examining into 38 cases of alleged fraudulent or forged enlistment papers and credits for enlisted men, charged against Eitel by the United States Government, requiring examination of the course of business at No. 173 South-street, and careful examination of a large mass of papers and books, and the following out and collecting evidence by correspondence, &c., as to each case; this labor and attention extending over weeks of time continuously, and including also examination of law questions on this subject and the charges of taking moneys and impeding enlistments, &c		500 00
Cash paid Mr. Herdman in this part of the case in addition to the $100 paid by Eitel		180 00
May—June—Preparing case and evidence for trial before Court-martial at Washington, corresponding with other counsel and the Government officers as to the matter and holding ourselves in readiness to attend trial before Court-martial at Washington on a day's notice		300 00
July—Services in procuring adjournment of trial from time to time, and correspondence, and various consultations for that purpose		100 00
July—To services in personally procuring and presenting to the President of the United States and War Department evidences and opinions of eminent men on the subject of military trials for the purpose of preventing a military trial in this case, and finally procuring an order that Eitel's case be remitted to the civil tribunals in New-York for trial upon a regular indictment		300 00
Expenses to Albany, &c., on this matter		250 00
July and August.—Services and time in getting the security released and bail taken in its place, and in preventing said security from getting in the hands of United States officials, and in consultations and correspondence with United States officers on the subject, and in attending with bail and procuring their justification before the United States Commissioner, and proceedings before said Commissioner on holding Eitel to answer charges against him		250 00
September and October, 1855.—Attending and consulting with United States District-Attorney and others as to this case when before the United States Grand Jury, and as to Eitel's appearance and getting his bond and bail discharged and the whole matter finally disposed of		50 00
To expenses and disbursements paid by us not hereinbefore charged, but expended from time to time during the course of these services		25 00
		$5,530 62
Deducted in adjustment		
Deducted as for interest	$530 62	
Deducted for security while on deposit	300 00	
Amount paid Herdman	180 00	
Disbursements included in above bill amounting to	200 62	1,210 62
Total amount charged for professional services		$4,320 00
March 15, received		1,000 00
Total		$3,320 00
Aug. 5, received this amount and part of above disbursements, making		$3,700 00

The case came up yesterday on a motion made by the defendants, to have the whole case sent to a referee. After a long argument, the Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 12.

Before Judge Garvin and a Jury.

ACTION FOR COMMISSIONS IN PROCURING A CHARTER FOR A VESSEL FROM GOVERNMENT.

Robert P. Dodge et al. vs. *The New-York and Washington Steamship Company.*—This action was brought by the plaintiffs, as assignees of Morgan & Rhinehart, who were ship brokers in Washington in 1864, to recover commissions earned by Morgan & Rhinehart in obtaining from the United States Government a charter for the *Salvor*, one of the steamers belonging to the defendants. Plaintiffs proved a promise on the part of defendants to pay a commission of five per cent. on the gross earnings of the *Salvor* under the charter to the Government to Morgan & Rhinehart for their services in obtaining the charter; that Morgan & Rhinehart did, relying on this promise, charter the vessel to the Government, and that the commission had not been paid.

Defendant moved for a nonsuit on the ground that contracts of this description are null and void, because in contravention of public policy, and cited Tool Company *vs.* Norris, 2 Wallace Rep. 45, opinion per Field, Jr. Plaintiffs cited Lyon *vs.* Mitchell, 36 N. Y., 235, where the Court of Appeals disapproves of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, cited by defendant. The motion for nonsuit was denied, and a verdict for plaintiffs for $5,189 50 was rendered. The Court denied a motion for a new trial.

Emerson & Goodrich, attorneys for plaintiffs; Storrs & Sedgwick, attorneys for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 12.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

FALLING THROUGH A COAL-HOLE—LIABILITY OF LANDLORDS.

Mary Lew vs. *John A. Hammond.*—In this case, already noticed, the evidence closed on Wednesday, testimony being produced by the defendant to show that the plaintiff, instead of falling through the coal-hole, as alleged, slipped on the sidewalk and hurt her leg in falling, and that her apparent lameness was in a great degree simulated. The jury, after a brief absence, rendered a verdict for the defendant. Considerable interest attached to the case by reason of the broad rule of liability laid down by the Court, under a recent decision of the General Term.

Judge MONELL, in charging the jury, said, that the questions arising in the case were of more than usual importance to this community, as they involve the right of the citizen to use any portion of the public highway, and his liability for such use. The liability of owners of property in this City, he said, is probably not fully understood or appreciated; and a fuller understanding of such liability would lead, he thought, to greater security of the lives and limbs of citizens. The law holds the owner to a very high degree of responsibility for the occupation of any portion of the public highway. If he builds a coal-slide on the sidewalk, he is responsible for the construction and the maintenance of such obstruction. The tenant, who occupies the premises, is also responsible for any negligent use. The liability of the owner extends to the sufficiency of the structure itself; so that, in case an injury occurs to a citizen passing over it, he is responsible, notwithstanding the owner has exercised the utmost skill and care in constructing, and notwithstanding the tenant in possession has exercised the utmost care in using the structure itself. So, too, the owner is responsible for negligent use on the part of the tenant. Now this, at the first glance, may seem a very harsh doctrine, but the reason of the rule is that the public streets, like public highways everywhere, belong to the people, and do not belong to the person who owns the house that abuts thereon. The owner of a house thus abutting on the street has no better right to the public highway than any other citizen. The idea has prevailed in the community that because a person has a building abutting on the highway he has a right to use a portion of the highway for his private purposes. There is no such right in law whatever. Hence, if he places in the highway, either above or below the surface, anything which is inconsistent with the use of it by the public, and which renders it dangerous to the public, he is made responsible in law for any damages that may result in consequence of its being placed there. In other words, it becomes a public nuisance, and the owner is responsible for any injury that may result to a citizen in consequence of its erection or continuance, notwithstanding he has resorted to all the means in his power to make it secure. You will perceive, therefore, the importance of having this law well understood in the community, that it may secure, if possible, a higher degree of skill in the construction of these vaults and coal holes, and a greater degree of care in their use.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART II.—MARCH 12.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

ACTION TO RECOVER A LEASE.

Mary J. Tucker and Others vs. *John Meeks and Others.*—This is an action to recover possession of the premises No. 63 Barclay-street, together with the unexpired term of a sixty-three years' lease of the same, given in 1830 by the Trustees of Columbia College, and also $50,000 damages for the wrongful withholding of the same from the plaintiffs. The defence is that the deed of one Delocroix, who obtained the lease from Columbia College, to one Tucker, father of the plaintiff, Mary Tucker, gave him the authority to sell the lease absolutely, and that it was so sold by Tucker and Sophia L. Davis. Hence that defendants are absolute owners of the entire term of the lease. The case is not yet concluded.

Bliss & Cadwallader for plaintiffs; Hawkins & Cothren for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II—MARCH 12.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

BADLY CONSTRUCTED PIERS—SUIT AGAINST THE CITY FOR DAMAGES.

Ephriam A. Abrahams vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This was an action to recover $700 damages and interest against the City for injuries done to a scow belonging to plaintiff, which was sunk and badly damaged on the night of the 6th of February, 1865, in consequence, as plaintiff alleges, of the imperfect construction of a pier at the foot of Twenty-third-street. In building the pier some beams were left projecting several feet from the end of the pier, under water, and the scow, which was lying alongside the pier, when the tide was low settled down on these beams, whereby a hole was stove in her and she sank.

For defence it was claimed: First, that no notice had ever been given to the corporation of the defect in the pier and it was not shown to have been of such long standing that a knowledge of the fact on the part of the corporation must be presumed. Second, that the plaintiff himself was guilty of negligence as according to his own testimony he was well aware of these projections from the pier, and must have known that they imperiled the safety of his boat.

Counsel for the defence moved to dismiss the complaint on these grounds, but the motion was denied and the case going to the jury they returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

McGregor and McCarthy for plaintiff; Recorder Hacket for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 12.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Henry Rogers *vs.* John Kelly et al.; motion granted without costs.

Henry Tone *vs.* F. Y. Doelger; motion granted.

C. H. Smith *vs.* Israel Zeimer; motion for judgment granted, with costs.

Moses Pardo et al. *vs.* Geo. O. Osgood et al.; extra allowance of $100 granted.

W. H. Larkin et al. *vs.* Hudson River R. R. Co.; motion granted.

Fred. Roche *vs.* O. Ottendoefer; motion granted, proceedings in meantime stayed.

Midlothian Coal Mining Co. *vs.* J. E. Rathbone et al.; motion denied, with $7 costs.

W. Gerber *vs.* Susan Dumas; judgment must be for defendant without costs, unless plaintiff elects to amend on payment of costs.

W. McKay *vs.* Sam'l Crump et al.; complaint dismissed as to defendants Joseph Crum and John Faghnestock, with costs.

By Judge Monell.

Manuel M. DeMeyer *vs.* Fred'k Wolf; motion for settlement of order denied, with leave to renew if party desires.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 12.

By Judge Barrett.

Wolf *vs.* Kinzey; plaintiff's bill taxed at the amount claimed for compensation and disbursements, (see memorandum.)

Daniel *vs.* Daniel; motion for a new trial denied, with $10 costs.

Paris *vs.* Rabenstein; motion denied.

Glück *vs.* Buhler; motion to dissolve injunction granted, with $10 costs.

Receivership of T. W. Carey ex parte Foster, Receiver; motion granted, without costs, and without charge to receiver.

Perkins *vs.* Cooke; motion granted, and cause set down for trial on the first day of the next term.

By Judge Brady.

Sutton *vs.* De Camp; order of arrest discharged, without costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

There were but few cases disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, important witnesses being absent in several instances. The following work was accomplished:

Henry Gibbons, a young man of genteel address, pleaded guilty of embezzling $153 from the funds of the Merchants' Union Express Company, his employers. The money was taken from an envelope which was to have been forwarded to a party living in an Eastern city. Mr. Geo. H. Bangs, of Pinkerton's Police Agency, worked the case up, and eventually traced this and other dishonest transactions to the prisoner. Gibbons was remanded for sentence.

John Cooney, a waiter in a Nassau-street restaurant, was charged with stealing a gold watch, worth $125, from John Davis, of No. 289 Sixth-avenue. The complainant testified that the theft was perpetrated on the night of the 28th ult., at a very late hour, while he was in the saloon, getting some refreshments. The prisoner and another man, he said, placed a bottle to his nose, and the odor of the contents made him stupid. When he returned to full consciousness he missed his watch, and saw it in the hands of the accused. Davis, who is a Spaniard, could not speak English plainly, and by reason of this was not able to state the case clearly to the jury, and becoming confused under cross-examination, he failed to substantiate the charge. The jury acquitted the prisoner and he was discharged.

Frank McGuire was tried for attempting to steal a watch, worth $100, from Otto Denecke, at a ball given up-town on the 24th ult. The evidence was conclusive against him, and the jury convicted. In January last the prisoner was shot by Detective Wooldridge while attempting to escape from that officer, who arrested him for stealing a number of shawls from a house in Chambers-street. McGuire remained in the City Hospital for a few days, and when his wound had almost healed he was arraigned for trial. He pleaded guilty, and sentence was at that time suspended and he was discharged. Yesterday the Court sentenced him to the State Prison for five years, being two years and six months for each offence. The prisoner was for several weeks a conductor on the Third-avenue Railroad, where he said he learned to steal.

John Bowen was tried for stealing a watch valued at $30, and also a small sum of money, from Willard Badger, of No. 23 North Moore-street. The prisoner entered the premises on the night of the 8th inst., while the occupants were asleep, but as he was leaving the front stoop with his booty he was seized by a vigilant police officer, who conveyed him to the "lock-up." He was sentenced to State Prison for two years.

Alfred Guinard was charged with stealing one hundred dozen spools of cotton thread from his employer, Mr. Stephen C. Francisco, of No. 101 Chambers-street, on the 7th inst. The proof of his guilt was defective in a material point, and the consequence was a verdict of acquittal, whereupon the prisoner was discharged.

The case of Jeremiah Hartigan, charged with the murder of a political opponent named Friel, in the Fourth Ward, at the late election, was set down for yesterday, but for reasons unknown was not called. Is it probable that it will be tried very soon.

The Court adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The calendar, yesterday, embraced seventeen cases of petit larceny, eleven of assault and battery, two of defrauding hotel-keepers, one of obstructing a street railroad, one of cruelty to animals, and one of riot, making a total of thirty-two cases. A majority of the prisoners charged with petit larceny pleaded guilty, and were sent to the Penitentiary for terms ranging from one to four months. Two cases of assault and battery, and one of obstructing a street railroad, were sent to the General Sessions. Several cases of assault and battery, one of defrauding a hotel-keeper, and one of cruelty to animals, were continued; and in one case of defrauding a hotel-keeper, the defendant, who is at liberty on bail, failed to answer when the case was called. The only important trial was that of

A WARD ISLAND RIOTER.

John McNamara was arraigned on the complaint of Thomas N. Hincks, charged with complicity in the Ward's Island riot on Thursday last. The prisoner is a recent arrival from Ireland, and as perfect a specimen of the physical man as the Emerald Isle has ever furnished us. Fully six feet in height, and proportionately built, without an ounce of superfluous flesh, his sinews standing out like iron cords, and his face aglow with perfect health, he looked as though he might easily have driven all the Teutons on the island single-handed from the field. And the evidence adduced of his feats during the riot did not belie the promise of his appearance. Mr. Sexton, one of the employes on the island, testified that he saw McNamara, at the beginning of the disturbance, seize a pitchfork, rush to the head of the mob, give the word of command, and rush on the Germans followed by some two hundred of his countrymen. After the Germans had been driven into the wash-house, and while their enemies were howling at the mouth of the covert, Sexton saw McNamara beating a Teuton who had fallen by the stairs in the retreat. It was also given in testimony that after the fight had entirely ceased, it was recommenced by McNamara, whose huge form, towering above all others, made his the most conspicuous figure in the *melée*. To all this proof against him, the prisoner offered his individual and unsupported opinion that he had been acting throughout on the defensive. Justice Dowling recounting the evidence, gravely controverted this plea of McNamara, said it was proven he had acted on the aggressive and had been one of the "ringleaders" of the mob, and then sentenced him to three months' service in the Penitentiary.

IN THE BY-WAYS.

John Sloat, of White Plains, being in the City on Monday evening last, visited the San Francisco Minstrels, and after the performance, accompanied by a friend, strolled through Greene-street. At the window of house No. 175, he says, were "two ladies" who invited them in; the invitation was at once accepted. Succeeding events were not minutely detailed in the evidence, but the finale was that Sloat discovered that he had been robbed of $7, and called in an officer. Fanny Curley, the "lady" he accused, was arrested, taken to the Station-house, searched and none of the money found upon her. She was thereupon acquitted, and John Sloat, of White Plains, who had not prosecuted his case with remarkable vigor, left the court-room at the earliest possible moment.

AN EXCHANGE OF PLACES.

John Miller and Frank Dorick came up to the bar to settle with the offended law for an assault upon Charles Kreiner, No. 220 Chrystie-street. Both the prisoners had bandaged heads and lacerated faces, but the complainant could show no battle-scars. The prisoners had visited his saloon and had been refused a drink until the remembrance of a score standing against their names had been softened with a greenback emollient. Thereupon words ensued, and after them, in regular succession, came blows. From which side these latter first proceeded was a matter of dispute, but it was freely admitted on all sides that the valorous complainant, with such incidental assistance as his "frow" could render, had soundly whipped both his opponents. The complainant being naturally betrayed into a recital of this achievement, the acquittal of the prisoners followed, much to his surprise.

A USELESS CREATURE.

John Kendall, a red-shirted Metropolitan growth, was charged with beating his mother. He leaned over the railing with an air of supreme independence, and ejected his tobacco-juice upon the carpet with the utmost nonchalence as the story of his misdeeds was told by his aged mother. He seemed to think it a rather honorable record to have loafed about the streets for the past two years, varying the monotony of his life occasionally by beating the woman who bewailed the hour she brought him into the world. The Court, looking at him with supreme disgust, wanted to know of what manner of use he was in the world. The prisoner did not deign to respond, and with a view of discovering whether the State could get some service out of him, he was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

THE VALUE OF A WHITE SKIN.

An African was called to answer to a charge of petit larceny, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary. The next case called was that of a Celt, also charged with petit larceny. He also pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month in the Penitentiary.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT, BROOKLYN—MARCH 12.

Before Judge Lott.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

George A. Harding vs. *The Central Park and East River Railroad Company.*—This was an action for $200, for injuries to plaintiff's horse, caused by the alleged negligence of the defendant's employes. The railway company run their cars in Tenth-avenue, West-street, Bowling Green and Whitehall-street. On the 26th of December last, Harding was driving his horse and cart across the track of the defendants at a cross street. But at that moment another truck shot ahead of the plaintiff's horse, thereby causing him to stop. The car then came along, knocked down Harding's horse, ran over his foot, and in plunging from pain and fright, the animal thrust his head through a window of the car. The damages to the horse were $200, harness $15. Judge LOTT in charging the jury, after having briefly reviewed the evidence, said that for the plaintiff to obtain a verdict it should be proved that the cause of the accident was the negligence and carelessness of the defendants, and that there was no carelessness on the other side. The testimony showed that the driver of the car warned Harding at a distance of sixty feet to stop, as the car would not stop on the crossing, but he refused, and drove on. For the plaintiff it had been contended that he had as much right to the road as any other person. This was a matter the jury should decide; but they, at the same time, ought to recollect that the Car Company were restricted to a certain line of passage, and had no facility to turn out, while the cart could go where it pleased. The jury returned a verdict for the Company, without leaving their seats.

INJURIES TO A HORSE.

Squire P. Collins vs. *William S. Bennett.*—This was an action for $1,200 for injuries to plaintiff's horse. The plaintiff claimed that about the first of December last he entered into a verbal agreement with defendant to feed and take care of a horse for Collins, during the Winter, at a certain compensation—$200 a month. At the time the horse was delivered he was in good condition and worth the sum of $1,200; but while he was in his possession Bennett wrongfully appropriated the horse to his own use, worked and so used him as to render him wholly worthless. Several witnesses were examined who swore that the horse was an aged and worthless animal, and so diseased that he could not possibly have survived, under any treat ment, much longer. It was also contended that the plaintiff could not have the case gone into, inasmuch as a similar action for the same offence was tried before a Justice in Flatbush. The evidence as to the value of the animal was contradictory. The case is still on.

Messrs. Doolittle, Davis and Wyman appeared for the plaintiff; Messrs. Crooke, Bergen and Pratt for defendants.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—MARCH 12.

Before Judge Thompson.

COUNSEL FEES.

Alden J. Spooner vs. *George C. Bennett.*—The plaintiff is a counselor-at-law, and sued for $694 42, value of services rendered to defendant. In 1863 he was employed by Mr. Bennett to give his services until the same should eventuate in the conclusion for defendant of a claim against the City of Brooklyn amounting, with interest, to the sum of $1,388 84. This claim, it is said, were difficult and extraordinary, and the plaintiff's services for effecting the collection of it was worth at least half the amount, for which sum this action was brought. In January, 1868, the services of the plaintiff eventuated in a verdict for Mr. Bennet for the full amount with interest. Evidence went to prove a long series of legal services commencing in 1859, and that the chief service rendered was the bringing a *mandamus* for the recovery of certain claims from the City of Williamsburg. The defence set up was that there was no specific agreement, and the real question at issue was as to the amount Mr. Spooner should be paid. Mr. Lowell, Corporation Attorney, and others valued the services at from $250 to $500. The jury found a verdict for $225.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 12, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 5s,'71, C.	122¾	200	Union Nav. Co.	21½
15,000	U. S. 5s, '71, R.	113⅜	100	do ...s10	21⅝
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110½	100	do	21
15,000	do	110⅝	100	do	22
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	109⅞	58	do	20
50,000	do	110	100	Atlantic Mail	89½
100,000	do	110	100	do	89⅝
10,500	U. S. 5-20s, C.,		100	West. U. Tel.	34
15,000	do	107½	20	Am. Ex. Co.	67⅛
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65	107	200	Adams Ex.	73
			400	do	72
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C.,'65	108	100	do	72¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20s C.,'64	107⅜	50	do	72⅞
	'65 ...New	106⅞	100	do	73⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '65 ...new	106¾	10	Wells-Fargo Ex.	40⅞
			60	do	38
80,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	106½	10	Mer. U. Ex.	33¾
			100	do	34
11,000	U. S. 5-20s, C '67 new issue	106⅝	100	do	34
			300	do	34½
51,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	101⅝	100	do	34⅛
25,000	do	101	300	do	33⅞
100,000	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s 2d series	105¾	200	U. S. Ex. Co.	70
			100	N. Y. Cen.	127⅞
125,000	do	105⅝	100	do	127⅞
10,000	do 3d Series	105⅝	400	do	128
10,000	Tenn. 6s, new	63⅝	400	do	127½
15,000	do	63¾	100	do	127⅞
1,000	do	63½	500	do ...b15	128
3,000	do ...x-c	66⅜	400	Erie R.	75½
4,000	Vir. St. 6's ...x-c	52⅝	500	do	75⅞
4,000	Vir. 6s, new	51	100	do	75⅛
8,000	do	50⅜	600	do	75½
10,000	N. Car. State 6s, new	63	100	Hud. R. R.	142
			600	Reading R.	93
			100	Bos. Hart. & Erie	14⅞
5,000	do	62½	23	N. Y. & N. H. R.	141
24,000	N. Car 6s ...x-c	64	100	Mich. S. & N ...b30	90⅛
2,000	do	63⅞	100	do	90⅞
10,000	do	64⅞	13	Mich. Cen. R.	113
21,000	do	65	100	do	113⅞
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	87½	13	do	113
22,000	do	87	80	Panama R.	335
6,000	do	86⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts.	93
3,000	Con. War Loan	100	400	Chic. & N. W R ...c	66
6,500	Ga. St. 7s	90	100	do ...c	66½
2,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Con. Bds	87⅞	100	do ...s5	65⅞
			100	do	66
3,000	Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs	114	100	do ...s5	65
10,000	Mor. & E. 1st M.	99	100	do ...s5	64⅞
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95	450	Chic. & N. W. P.	73⅞
1,000	O. & M. 1st M.	93	900	do	73½
1,000	West U. T. 7s. bds	87	50	do	73⅛
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st Ex.	91½	100	do	73⅝
40	Ocean Bank	102½	100	Cleve. & Tol.	105½
20	do	102	100	do	105⅝
10	Market Bank	115	400	do	105⅝
5	Fourth Nat. Bk	104½	100	do ...b30	105⅛
60	Tenth Nat. Bank	103	80	do	105⅜
60	Mech. Bank	123	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	94⅝
13	Del. & Hud. Can.	148	800	do	94⅞
35	do	148⅛	100	do ...b10	94⅜
200	Central Coal Co.	48	200	Mil. & St. P.	51
100	Pac. Mail ...s30	111⅛	100	T., W. & W.	51⅞
100	do	110⅜	100	do	51⅝
400	Ohio & Miss.	30⅞	200	Tol., W. & W. Pf. b10	71⅝
2000	do	30⅝	50	New-Jersey Cen. R.	117½
			250	P., Ft. W. & C.	100½

SECOND BOARD.

25,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	110⅝	100	Mar. Pref.	10⅞
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	108⅞	100	do	10¾
			100	do	11
35,000	do	107	200	Pacific Mail	111
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.,	108⅛	100	Canton Co.	58⅞
	'64	107⅝	100	Adams Ex.	73
103,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	108⅛	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	40
6,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.		200	Amer. Ex.	68
	'65 ...New	106⅝	100	U. S. Ex.	70½
1,500	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	106½	300	N. Y. Cen.	127⅞
			600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	73⅞
15,000	do	106⅝	100	do	73⅝
100,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	106⅝	100	do ...s30	73⅝
			100	Erie Pref.	79¾
130,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	101⅝	500	Reading R.	93⅞
1,000	Missouri 6s	87½	100	Ill. Cen. R.	138
18,000	N. C. 6s, n.	65	100	do	137⅞
15,000	N. Car. 6s ...x-c	64	100	Chic. & N. W.	67⅞
7,000	do ...b60	65¼	200	do	67⅜
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new	63⅜	100	Clev. & Tol.	105¾
8,000	Tol. & W. 1st M e	91¾	200	Chi. & R. I.	94⅞
20	Tradesmen's Bk.	135	100	P., F. W. & C.	100⅞
20	Fourth N. Bk.	104½	100	do	100¾
17	do	105	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅞
100	Erie R.	75½	100	Chi. & Alton	131
300	do	75⅞	200	West U. Tel.	34

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

50	Adams Ex.	73¾	200	Erie R. Pf.	79
100	Quicksilver	21½	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	100⅞
600	Pacific Mail ...b30	111⅞	100	do ...c	100⅞
100	do ...c	111⅝	200	O. & Miss. R.	30⅞
110	do ...b15	111	400	do	30⅝
100	do ...s10	110⅝	100	do	30⅞
100	West. U. Tel.	34½	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	90⅛
100	do	34⅜	400	Clev. & Pitts.	93½
100	N. Y. Cen.	128	200	do ...c	93⅝
100	do ...c	128	200	do	93⅞
100	do ...b5	128⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	105⅞
1100	Erie R.	76⅞	1100	Chi. R. I. & P.	95⅛
400	do ...c	76½	200	do ...c	95
200	do ...b10	76⅞	200	do ...b3	95½
600	do ...b3	76⅜	600	do	95
200	do ...c	76⅜	200	do	94⅞
200	Mariposa Pr.	10⅞	600	Chi. & N. W.	66
200	Reading R.	93	400	do ...s5	65
200	do ...s30	51⅛	100	do ...bty	66
500	Tol., W. & W.	51⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73⅞
200	do ...b10	51⅝	1200	do	73⅜
100	do ...c	51⅝	200	do ...c	73¾
500	do	51⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Am. Ex.	67⅞	100	M. & St. P. R.	51⅛
50	do	67⅞	100	do	51⅞
100	Adams Ex.	73¾	1000	do	51
100	do	73¾	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	68⅛
400	do	73⅝	100	do ...c	61⅞
200	U. S. Ex.	70	600	P., F. W. & Ch.	100⅞
100	do	70⅛	100	Ohio & M. R.	31⅛
100	do	70⅝	100	do	30⅞
500	Mer. U. Ex.	33⅞	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	90⅞
300	Canton Co.	58¾	200	do	90⅞
200	do	60	200	do ...c	90⅝
100	do	59⅜	200	do ...c	89⅞
400	do	59	300	Cleve. & Pitts.	93⅞
800	Pacific Mail	110⅞	600	C., R. I. & P.	94⅞
500	W. U. Tel.	34	200	do ...c	94⅝
400	N. Y. Cen.	127⅞	800	do	94⅞
200	do ...b3	127⅜	200	do ...c	94⅞
300	do ...c	127⅞	2200	Chi. & N. W. R. ...c	69
100	do ...c	127¾	100	do ...c	70
1200	Erie R.	76	800	do ...c	68⅞
500	do	76	800	do ...c	68⅞
200	Reading R.	93	100	do	67
200	do ...c	92⅞	2100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	73
300	Tol. W. & W.	51⅞	800	do ...c	73
100	do	51	500	do	73⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Quicksilver ...b10	21¾	300	M. S. & N. I.	89⅞
100	do	21	200	do	89⅞
17	Adams Ex.	73⅛	100	do ...s3	89⅞
100	Canton Co.	58⅛	300	do ...b3	89⅞
300	Pacific Mail	111½	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	95
100	do	111⅜	100	do ...b10	95⅛
100	do	111⅜	100	do ...b5	95
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	127⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.	68⅞
600	Erie R.	75⅝	100	do	69
200	Reading R.	93	100	do	69⅛
100	do ...s15	92⅞	100	do	69⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67⅝	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73⅞
100	P., F. W. & C.	100⅞	600	do	73⅜
400	Clev. & Tol.	106	200	do	73⅜
200	Clev. & Pitts.	93⅛			

THURSDAY, March 12—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of February have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for the eight months of the Current Fiscal year, in comparison with 1867.

The Import entries for February, 1868, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	Feb., 1868.	Feb., 1867.
Dutiable goods, direct	$10,386,053	$13,364,912
Dutiable, bonded	9,297,632	11,211,014
Free goods	718,777	918,364
Total February entries	$20,402,462	$25,494,290

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $415,875, against $136,491 same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond, $9,049,239 or $248,293 less than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $20,154,169, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $9,696,752, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 48⅛ ℘ cent. The amount marketed in February, 1867, was $26,077,432, and the Customs $11,466,418.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the eight months of the fiscal Years 1868 and 1867, were as follows:

	1867-'8. July 1 to Feb. 29.	1866-'7. July 1 to Feb. 29.
Total entries	$150,006,208	$181,158,968
Total marketed	$150,345,985	$177,475,758
Customs paid	71,561,482	81,470,238
Average tariff	47⅝ ℘ cent.	46 ℘ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie during the eight months of the current Fiscal Year, $2,302,092, against $8,661,053 last year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, in the seven months of the Fiscal Years 1867 and 1868, will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1867-68. July 1 to Feb. 29.	1866-67. July 1 to Feb. 29.
July	$19,364,142	$24,288,194
August	24,882,548	25,022,610
September	23,934,304	25,159,765
October	18,708,047	24,073,995
November	15,653,397	17,748,783
December	12,383,688	13,959,899
January	15,265,750	21,145,080
February	20,154,169	26,077,432
Total 8 months	$150,345,985	$177,475,758

The monthly Customs at this port since July 1, 1867, to Feb. 29, 1868, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

July	$9,505,433	November	$8,931,213
August	12,623,310	December	5,275,506
September	11,712,164	January	7,138,428
October	8,682,889	February	9,696,752
Total New-York duties collected			$71,561,482
Miscellaneous outpost Customs			2,069,766
Total deposited in N. Y. Treasury Office			$73,631,248

The Export Clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of February were:

	Feb., 1868.	Feb., 1867.
Domestic Produce	$13,543,674	$14,615,040
Foreign reëxported	477,911	837,467
Gold and Silver	4,203,829	2,124,461
Total Feb. clearances	$18,225,414	$17,576,967

The Exports from New-York of all descriptions from July 1, 1867, to Feb. 29, 1868, were as follows:

	1867-68. July 1 to Feb. 29.	1866-67. July 1 to Feb. 29.
Domestic Produce	$114,372,725	$109,928,562
Foreign reëxported	5,240,576	3,563,229
Gold and Silver	38,760,040	21,447,082
Total eight months	$158,373,341	$134,938,873

The Money market was again quite close for the Brokers to-day. The prevailing interests or accounts on the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room are, in technical phrase, *Bullish*; that is, the speculation has been running for some weeks or months past for an advance in prices, and under this feeling a very large amount of Gold, and some heavy blocks of Railway and other Stocks have accumulated on the Street, and are held by the Brokers on hypothecation. And while there is also, as customary, a very considerable *Short* or *Bearish* interest in both Gold and Stocks, the preponderance is so decided in the opposite direction and with strong men, that the present sharp turn in the Money market is more generally felt than we have known such changes to be for a year or more past. The difficulty has been temporarily aggravated by the lawless issue and reckless sales of 100,000 new shares of Erie Railway Stock, which amount (to the Cash value of $7,000,000) the Street has taken in the course of two or three weeks, one half the amount on Tuesday last on sales made on Monday, the avails passing into the hands of Mr. DREW or his Brokers to be locked up from the use of the Money market for the purpose (*not* accomplished by the sales and deliveries of the Stock) of breaking down the parties who have purchased the control of the entire legitimate Common Capital—the 58,000 shares borrowed from the Company by DREW, and marketed in 1866, and the 100,000 shares recently made under the guise of Convertible Bonds, *and the false pretext of improving the Roadway.* Another object would also have been accomplished by this stupendous fraud, to wit, the demoralization of the entire Railway market, and a general panic on the Stock Exchange, but for the cool determination, (backed by his large individual wealth, and the proffered support, if this were not sufficient, of the heaviest capitalists of New-York,) of Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. He and his party have paid for the entire new issue, for the cash proceeds of which, and the 58,000 shares of 1866, on coming into the control of the Road, they mean to hold Mr. DREW to a strict and speedy account, but they now own and control a majority of the acknowledged legal or regular Capital of 165,000 shares. It was known on the Street, yesterday, though not universally understood until this morning, that DREW and his confederate Directors, FISK, GOULD, and ELDRIDGE, had no more new stock to sell, unless surreptitiously manufactured, after the transfers were closed for the Albany investigation, on Saturday last, 7th inst. But both Boards of the Stock Exchange this forenoon, on learning that the entire $10,000,000 of so-called "Convertible Bonds" had been made into Stock, and certainly delivered upon the Street, on Certificates prepared for the last 50,000 shares on Friday, the 6th, or Saturday, 7th, determined that no such fraud upon the property and the public should be repeated; and they therefore resolved that no Certificate or Certificates made or dated since the 7th March shall be a good delivery between the Brokers, or recognized in any way as valid Stock. Of course, when the Legislature or the Courts shall have finally passed upon the recent abuses and the original fraud of 1866, and the concern placed in honest hands, the Books of Transfer will be reopened and the present restriction removed by the Stock Exchange.

The following copy of a letter from the Tenth National Bank Company, one of Mr. DREW's Brokers, which failed to reach us last night, will explain the process of locking up Money. The action of the Bank reflects the highest credit upon the President and Directors, and the example, we have no doubt, will be improved by other Bank officials, where they have reason to suspect that they are to be used for such purposes. It is said Mr. GROESBECK was a lender of Money to his neighboring Brokers to-day to some extent on his own account. We hear that Mr. DREW transferred part of his Erie Money to New-Jersey, and some of the Certificates of the Tenth National appeared at the Clearing house this morning through the Merchants' Exchange Bank, as correspondent of a Jersey City Bank. The other Certificates also appeared through the Union National Bank, with which Mr. GROESBECK has one of his accounts.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1868.

Messrs. David Groesbeck & Co.:

This morning this bank found itself credited at the Clearing-house several millions of dollars more than the ordinary transactions of this bank justify.

The large balance to our credit in the Clearing-House was caused by Messrs. FISK & BELDEN making very heavy deposits in two days of over three millions of dollars; the certified checks drawn against the above were withheld from passing through the Clearing-house.

To-day during my temporary absence to the California steamer to see a member of my family off, I find that a clerk in your employ deposited the said checks and took certificates of deposit for the same.

This is compelling the bank to hold $3,625,000 at our risk, and also placing the bank before the community as aiding certain parties to lock up money so as to make an artificial tight money market.

Not wishing to see this bank occupy so false a position before this community, you are requested to withdraw the above deposits.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. DICKINSON,
President Tenth National Bank, N. Y.

There was some mitigation experienced in the Money market near the close of the day, but the rates were fully equivalent on Stocks, and Gold to 7 ℘ cent. as the rule, and in many instances to 9@12 ℘ cent., a commission or Gold interest being added.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 139⅞@140@139⅞@139⅞ ℘ cent. There was a firmer speculation displayed by the *Bulls* of the Gold Room, while they were paying from 9 to 12 ℘ cent. interest for carrying over their balances until to-morrow. The closing price was about 139⅞ ℘ cent., market quiet. The Foreign Exchanges were offered on easier terms, owing to the turn in the value of Money, and 109¼@109½ was the quotation for 60 days on London standard names. The Public Funds were a shade firmer on the old 5-20s of 1862, and the 10-40s, for both of which there was a good cash demand. There was also more business done in the new 5-20s, January and July, and in the old 1865s, May and November. The Border State Bonds recovered from yesterday's depression, and were in good demand, with an advance on North Carolinas, at both the regular Boards. The Miscellaneous Share list also recovered from the first shock of the sharp turn in Money, and Pacific Mail and the Express Stocks were higher than yesterday.

In the Railway market on the Stock Exchange there was more decided confidence shown throughout the list than for a day or two past. The extreme excitement in Erie has given place to the conviction that the full measure of the new Stock has been taken by the Street *and paid for*, and that the projected and confidently predicted panic of Tuesday, by the sales of the last 50,000 shares, not only failed to occur on that or the succeeding day, but is indefinitely postponed on the motion of Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, and in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of Mr. DANIEL DREW from his wonted control in the Erie market! The sales of the Stock ranged 75⅞@76⅛@75⅞@76⅛@76@75⅞ ℘ cent. The Northwest party made a very damaging turn upon the *bearish* sellers of the Common Stock, compelling cash purchases as high as 69½@70 ℘ cent. Regular sales, (for delivery to-morrow,) were subsequently made at 67¼@67½ ℘ cent. The Preferred Stock was also higher than last night, and so were Rock Island and most of the other Western Stocks and New-York Central. After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night: The Railway market firm, although the general report of the Brokers who had Money to borrow to-day was that there was more than the usual amount of "shinning" to make up their Bank accounts.

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 10-40s	101	101⅛	Missouri	87	87⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅞	110	Northwest	66⅛	68
U. S. Con. 5-20s	106⅝	106⅝	N. West Pref.	73⅜	73⅞
N. Y. Central	127⅝	128⅛	Rock Island	95	95
Erie	75⅞	76⅛	Fort Wayne	100⅜	100⅞
Hudson	142	142⅛	W. U. Telegraph	34⅛	34⅛
Reading	92⅞	93⅛	M'chants' Union	32⅞	33⅞
Mich. Southern	90⅛	90	St. Paul Pref.	67⅞	67⅞
Ohio and Miss.	30⅞	31⅛	St. Paul Com.	51⅛	50⅞
Pittsburgh	93⅛	93	Pacific Mail	110⅞	111⅛
Toledo	105⅞	106⅛	American Gold	139⅛	139⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	63⅞	63⅞	Bills on London	109⅞	109¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1868	139⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	106⅝
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1868	139⅛	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1871	119⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	110⅜	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	122⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅝	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1874	109⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110	End. cou., 1874	109⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	106⅜	10-40 reg.	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000 1874	101
5-20 reg., 1865	106⅜	7 3-10 2d series	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅜	7 3-10 3d series	105⅜
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	106⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Canal 7s	101⅛	Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. L.	101
N. Y. Bounty, 7s	108	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex-c.	66
N. Y. Canal 6s	101⅛	Tennessee new bds	63⅛
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	100⅛	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	52⅛
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	103	Virginia 6s., n. b.	51½
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	103	Georgia 7s, new bonds	85
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	North Carolina 6s. x. c.	63⅞
Illinois reg., 1860	100	North Car. 6s. n. b.	62½
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	Missouri 6s	87
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	89
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	California 7s	131
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	California 7s., large b.	131
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100	Rhode Island 6s	100
Indiana 5 ℘ c.	92		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of N. America	107
Manhattan	140	Hanover	110
Mechanics'	123	Market	115
Phenix	104⅛	Nassau	107
Tradesmen's	134	Shoe and Leather	112
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	St. Nicholas	105
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	Marine	145
Seventh Ward	111	New-York County	145
State of New-York	113	Imp't'rs. & Traders'	123
Commerce	117	Manuf's & Merchants	103⅛
Mec. B. Association	116	Fourth National	104⅛
Ocean	102	Ninth National	104⅛
Bank of the Repub.	114	Tenth National	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	126	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	127	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76⅛
Erie 1st M. Ex.	104⅛	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879	102	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	94	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94⅛
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	92⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	104⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101⅛
M. C. new 1st M. '82	113½	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	113	Morris & Essex 2d M.	87
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	100⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94⅛	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	97
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	82	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	95⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	90	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	85
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	93
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	87⅛	Pennsylvania R. R. bonds	92
Con. 7 ℘ cen. ex. bds.	85	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	91
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	87	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	92
Han. & St. J. con.	80	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	82⅛
Del. L. & W 1st M.	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	98⅛

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts $2,789,829 69; total payments, $2,421,111 32; balance, $103,278,851 04. The receipts include for Customs, $450,000; for Gold Notes, $90,000.

The Trustees to the Land Grant Mortgage of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road advertise that they will purchase $50,000 of the Bonds out of the proceeds of their collections for Lands sold, on Tuesday, 22d inst., on the best terms for the Trust that may be offered by the Bondholders, under sealed proposals. See notice in another column.

Messrs. GEORGE T. BONNER & Co., No. 20 Broad-street, advertise, on another page, the 6 ℘ cent. Bonds of the City of Portland (Maine) Water Works Company, interest payable in Gold.

The Michigan Southern Road earned the first week in March:

1867	$85,884
1868	63,848
Decrease	$22,036

The Rock Island Road earned the first week in March:

1867	$64,719
1868	59,200
Decrease	$5,519

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, held at their offices, No. 20 Nassau-street, March 11, the old Board of Directors was unanimously reëlected, as follows:

Oliver Ames,
John J. Cisco,
Chas. A. Lambard,
John F. Tracy,
John Duff,
Josiah Bardwell,
F. G. Dexter,
Ebenezer Cook.
T. C. Durant,
H. S. McComb,
Sidney Dillon,
Benj. E. Bates,
C. S. Bushnell,
Wm. H. Macy,
John B. Alley.

The Directors on the part of the Governmet are:

Geo. Ashmun,
Jesse L. Williams,
James Brooks,
Samuel McKee,
James S. Rollins.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, OLIVER AMES was reëlected President, T. C. DURANT Vice-President, and JOHN J. CISCO Treasurer.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Chrystie-st., Nos. 214 and 216, (contract)	$52,500
Grand and Attorney sts., corner, 19x70	20,800
Marion-st., No. 64, 65.6x25.3x72.6x26	10,200
West Broadway, Nos 39 and 41, 33.4x50	35,000
8th-st., n. s., 258 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x93.11	16,375
W. 12th-st., n. s., lot No. 11, Odell map, 25.1x69.10	6,150
19th-st., s. s., 460 ft. e. of 5th-av., 108⅛x102.2⅜; 19th-st., s. s., bet. 4th and 5th avs., lots Nos. 390 and 391, map Harlem Common	22,500
W. 21st-st., 297.7 ft. e. of 10th-av., 23xhalf the block	20,000
30th-st., n. s., 110 ft. e. of Madison-av., 19.10x98.9	35,000
38th-st., s. s., 108.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 13x80	20,000
47th-st., n. s., 61 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x50.3	11,175
49th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	14,500
51st-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	6,500
51st-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5	26,000
52d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	15,000
52d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5	3,200
53d-st., n. s., 163 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22x100.5	26,000
55th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	11,000
77th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	1,400
77th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	1,300
79th-st., n. s., bet. 11th and 12th avs., 8 lots, Nos. 1,174 to 1,181, 25x102	24,000
88th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x108	8,800
91st-st. and 11th-av., n. w. corner, 53.8x90.3; also, water lots in front	60,000
111th-st., n. s. 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x—	nom.
117th-st., n. s., 269 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.10	5,500
128th-st., s. s., 311.3 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x99.11	7,500
1st-av. and 77th-st., s. e. cor., 27x85	3,000
2d-av., w. s., 87 ft. s. of 50th-st., 21.4x80	14,000
8th-av., No. 401, 24.8⅛x100	26,000
Leases Recorded.	
Broadway, No. 779, 5 years and 7 months, 3 years at $10,000, 2 years at $12,000, per year.	
Barclay-st., No. 102, 21 years, per year	1,200
Bowery, No. 335, 1 year	2,000
Christopher-st., No. 33, 5 years, per year	1,000
Chatham-st., No. 159, 3 years, per year	2,100
Forsyth-st., No. 41, 4 years, per year	1,300
Grand-st., No. 186, 3 years, per year	2,200
Spring-st., No. 217, 3 years, per year	1,000
Wooster-st., Nos. 208 and 210, 5 years, per year	3,000
W. 43d-st., No. 205, 4 years, per year	800
3d-av., No. 35, 3 years, per year, $1,300; 3 years, $1,500; 2 years	1,600
3d-av. and 35th-st., s. e. cor., 3 years, per year	2,000
10th-av., No. 360, 5 years, per year	600
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Bergen-st., s. s., 85.5⅛ ft. w. Nevins-st., 19.11x100x20x100	$7,000
Butler-st., s. s., 15.4 ft. e. Utica-av., 184x185	3,000
Centre-st., n. s., 139 ft. e. Columbia-st., 100x119.6x53x75x47x194.6	2,250
Clinton and Montague sts., n. e. cor., 50x100	nom.
Devoe-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. Graham-av., 25x100	1,050
Douglass-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. Smith-st., 25x100	3,500
Ewen-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. Remsen-st., 25x100	10,000
Fort Greene-place, e. s., 444.10 ft. n. Fulton-av., 20x100	7,500
Jackson-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. Lorrimer-st., 25x100	500
Keap-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. Marcy-av., 100x25x3.7x25x96.5x50	1,200
Leonard-st., e. s., 350 ft. n. Nassau-st. av., 50x100	1,600
Livingston and Court sts., s. w. cor., 48.6x105.10x48.6x104.8	35,000
Livingston-st., s. s., 105.2 ft. w. Court-st., 53x95x53x98.3	22,500
Main-st., e. s., 20 ft. s. Plymouth-st., 20x83.3x20x83	8,000
Ross-st., s. s. Lots Nos. 216 and 217	3,000
Smith and Powers sts., s. w. corner, 19x87	3,600
Tiffany-place, e. s., 475 ft. n. Degraw-st., 50x195	2,350
Union-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. Franklin-av., 25x131; Franklin-av. and President-st., n. e. corner, 131x388x139.3x415.3	9,500
Van Sickler-av., w. s., 275 ft. fm Division-av., 25x100	500
Van Voorhees-st., s. s., 175 ft. n. e. Johnson-av., 25x200	300
Walton-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. Marcy-av., 25x100	3,550
Washington-st., w. s., 67.1 ft. s. Tillary-st., 22.11⅛x89.7x24.11x79.8	14,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. Bond-st., 25x100	nom.
South Second-st., s. w. s., lot No. 7,336	3,600
18th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. 7th-av., 25x100	1,075
Atlantic-av., n. s., 180 ft. w. Troy-av., 40x149.1	6,800
Bushwick-av., s. s., 134.6 ft. e. DeKalb-place, 124x538.4x124x535.8	50,000
DeKalb-av., s. s., 125 ft. w. Marcy-av., 25x100	nom.
Hamilton-av., n. e. s., 368 ft. n. of Union-st., 23x52.6x21.5x17.2x63x95.4	9,000
Park-av., s. s., 78 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 22x81.9	6,000
Leases Recorded.	
North 2d-st., No. 307, 3 years, per year	192
Henry and Middagh sts., n. w. corner, house, stable, &c. Henry-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Poplar-st., lot 25x82.5 2 years, per year	900
Flatbush.	
Caton-place, n. s., 225 ft. s. w. of Poplar-st., 40x200x51x210	2,000
Seeley-st., n. s., 900 ft. e. of 18th-st., 150x251.1⅛x155x290.3	22,500
New-Lots.	
Paca-av. and Warren-st., n. w. cor., 107.9⅛x50x27.9⅛x50	475
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
Webster-av., lot No. 79 and part of No. 80, block No. 9, 29x100	$700
Hoboken.	
Bloomfield-st., w. s., 22 ft. n. of 2d-st., 22x95	9,000
Hudson City.	
St. Paul's-av., n. s., lot No. 84, map of Wright's property, 25x100	650
Monmouth-st., s. s., lot No. 30, block No. 17, City map, 25x100	500
St. Paul's-av., 50.8 ft. from Montgomery-av., 40.4x100x59.9x100.10; St. Paul's and Montgomery avs., s. w. cor., 56.6x48x54.10x50.8	6,250
Zabriskie-av., s. s., lot No. 2, plot No. 6 in block No. 12, 25x110	2,500
Claremont.	
Grove-st., n. s., lot No. 63, block No. 17, 25x94	650
Union.	
Guttenburg Railroad, w. s., lot No. 6, Newkirk's prem., 172x378	1,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS (FIRST MORTGAGE.)—A very large amount of this loan has already been placed among permanent holders, and the investment demand continues undiminished. These bonds are a first lien on one of the most productive and important railroads in the country—which enjoys special subsidies from the Government—and are therefore entitled to rank among the very best standard obligations. They bear six per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being expressly made payable in gold. For sale by FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. Descriptive pamphlets furnished on application.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 12, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	19	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	4,790	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	6,700	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	265
Cornmeal, bags	1,400	Cut Meats, pkgs	174
Wheat, bushels	800	Lard, pkgs	442
Corn, bushels	34,900	Beef, tcs. and bbls	667
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	1,500	Petroleum, bbls	684

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been firm, but not in much request to-day. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 12½c.@18c., free, and 8c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been unusually dull to-day, and prices have favored buyers, though the principal holders have been reluctant to make any important concessions. The aggregate sales since our last have been confined to 577 bales, including 113 bales to spinners, 214 bales to shippers, and 250 bales to speculators.

Closing prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	22	22⅛	22⅛@22⅜
Good Ordinary	22⅜	22⅝	23 @23⅛
Low Middling	24	24⅛	24⅜@24⅝
Middling	25	25⅛	25⅜@25⅝
Good Middling	25⅝	26	26⅛@26⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	19,300
Receipts last week	27,546
Receipts preceding week	22,982
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	230,961
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	456,473
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	110,724
Exports since Sept. 1	253,775
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,117
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,091
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,301
Estimated stock on hand here	60,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	4,571,046
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,681,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,405,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,076,000
Exports same time 1866-7	790,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	362,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	618,000

EGGS—Have been much more freely offered, and have been in moderate demand at reduced prices, including Jersey extra brands, 31c.; State and Pennsylvania, 28c.@29c.; ordinary Western, 26c.@28c.; Western, by express, 28c.@28½c.; Southern, 28c.@29c.; Canada, 28c.@29c. ℘ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples have been in limited demand, including Apples, Spitzenberg, $6@$6 50; Apples, Greenings, $5; Apples, Baldwins, $5@$5 25; Apples, Mixed lots, $4@$4 50; Cranberries, $7@$9 50 ℘ bbl. Dried Apples are quiet and prices unchanged. Unpeeled Peaches are more in demand. Small fruits are in better request and higher. We quote: New Apples, State, 9c.@9½c.; New Apples, Western, 8c.@8½c.; New Apples, Southern, 5c.@6c.; Peaches, new Southern, 20c.@25c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 11c.@12c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 9c.@9½c.; Cherries, new pitted, 40c.@42c.; Blackberries, 12½c.; Raspberries, 44c.@46c.; Plums, 34c.@35c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for to-day at variable and generally drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 90@$9 50; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $10@$10 35; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 40@$11, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 10@$10 60 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 90@$9 60
Extra State	10 00@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 90@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 10@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 65@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 10@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@15 50

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls. at $9 30@$11 10 for common to fair, and $11 10@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is in less demand at steady prices; sales were reported of 1,100 sacks at $12 75@$14 50 for extras, and $11 25@$11 75, chiefly $11 50, for supers, ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $7 65@$9 60 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal has been in better request at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$5 90 for Western, $6 for City, and $6 25@$6 37½ for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is dull and down to $5 40@$5 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and nearly nominal in price, though quoted rather easier, to-day. Sales were reported of 8,000 bushels, including No. 1 Spring, in store, on private terms; extra White Michigan (a small lot) at $3 50 ℘ bushel. Corn opened dull and heavy, but rallied sharply toward the close on an active demand, partly speculative. Sales have been reported of 108,000 bushels at $1 22@1 27, chiefly at $1 24@1 25½, for New Mixed Western; $1 25½@$1 26 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 26 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 15@$1 25 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 18@$1 21 for White Western, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in less demand, and irregular; sales, 6,100 bushels at $1 80 for Southern, and $1 85@$1 95 for Western ℘ bushel. Barley has been more sought after, and quoted firmer. Sales have been made of 12,500 bushels at $2 40 for choice Canada Western, in store, and $2 05 for fair Canada East ℘ bushel. Barley Malt has been purchased to the extent of 7,000 bushels at $2 15@$2 20 ℘ bushel. Oats have been quiet and heavy; sales have been reported of 38,000 bushels Western at 82½c.@83½c., chiefly at 83c., in store, ℘ bushel. Beans continue in limited supply, and are advancing. Peas are without change. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $5 75@$5 80; Beans, Mediums, prime new, $5 50@$5 60; Beans, Kidneys, prime new, $5 75@$5 80; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 55 ℘ bushel.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive including Porto Rico at 50c.@73c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; English Islands at 48c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 78c.@90c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@72½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $2 25; Resin at $3 25@$8 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in less demand at previous prices, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Unbleached do. at $2 25; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 40; Red Oil at 62½c.@77½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 20@$1 23; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited request at 12½c.@13½c. for Crude in bulk; 18c.@18½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in light supply, and the market is active and firm. We quote: Potatoes, Peach Blows, $4 50@$4 75; Prince Alberts, $4 25@$4 75; Jackson Whites, $3 75@$4; Mercers, $4 75@$5; Chili Reds, $3 75@$4 ℘ bbl.; Onions, Red, $8 50@$9 50; Onions, White, $9 50@$10; Turnips, Russia, $2 75@$3 25 ℘ bbl.; Cabbages, ℘ 100, $8@$12; Squashes, Marrow, ℘ bbl., $5 50@$6.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry is not as firm, the demand not being equal to the supply. Game continues scarce, and prices are very firm. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 20c.@25c.; Fowls, 18c.@20c.; Chickens, 20c.@22c.; Geese, 10c.@14c.; Ducks, 22c.@28c. ℘ lb. Quail, $3@$3 25 ℘ dozen. Partridge, $1@$1 25 ℘ pair. Prairie Hens, $1 30@$1 40 ℘ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and lower to-day. Sales have been made of 2,400 bbls., in lots, at $24 05@$24 15, closing at $24 10, cash, regular, for New Western Mess; $23 12@$23 50, for Old Mess; $23 25 for Thin Mess; $22 50@$23 50, chiefly at $23, for Prime Mess; $20@$21 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. New Mess, seller, April, $24 25 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 14½c.@15½c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales equal to 250 pkgs., part to arrive. Bacon has been quiet but firm; sales have been reported since our last of 170 boxes at 11½c.@12c. for Cumberlands, 13c. for Short Rib, and 14c.@14½c. for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard continues in limited demand at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 456 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14½c.@16c. for very inferior to prime, ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs continue inactive at 12½c.@12½c. for City and 11½c.@12½c., chiefly 12c., for Country, ℘ lb. Beef has been in moderate demand at $14@$20 for Plain Mess; $19@$23 for Extra do., and $9@$13 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 380 bbls. Tierce Beef continues scarce and quiet, including Prime Mess at $33@$37, and India Mess at $38@$40 ℘ tierce; sales since our last, 280 tcs., part to arrive. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted at from $33@$38 for poor to very choice; sales 250 bbls. Butter continues in fair request at 45c.@57c. for poor to prime, and 58c.@60c. for choice State, and 30c.@50c. for inferior to choice Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in good demand at 9c.@16½c., ℘ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 5,148 packages—the bulk of which are medium grades of Canada and State. The amount of stock of Butter now remaining in this market and in the dairy districts is unprecedentedly small, and lower prices are not possible until the new crop makes its appearance. We hear of sales of Fancy Dairies at prices outside of our quotations, but the ordinary average trade is covered. We quote:

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	55 @58
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties, Dairies, firkins	53 @55
Broome, Courtland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	50 @52
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	50 @52
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	48 @50
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	48 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	52 @56
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	48 @52
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	48 @50
Canada	38 @40
Canada Extra	40 @43

The position of the market for Cheese both in this country and in England, has been fully developed during the past two weeks, demonstrates conclusively the correctness of the views expressed in our market reports, and proves that this heavy interest has been greatly and unnecessarily injured by a perfected and continued system of false reports, over-estimates of stock, and a fraudulent daily report of transactions in Europe per Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Through the foregoing means the heavy traffic in Cheese has been rendered entirely unproductive, and in many cases disastrous, from the wanton sacrifice of the interests and property of American shippers to Europe, many cases of which will yet have to be adjusted. The experience, however, of the present season will without doubt have a beneficial effect on the conduct of the business during the coming season, and a more satisfactory result follow. The stock of Cheese on the several English markets is reduced to an unusually low point, causing a fair advance in prices, with an active and improving demand. The stock now remaining in this market is greatly reduced, while that remaining in the dairy districts will prove not over one-third of the carefully-prepared and often-heralded statistics. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 3,426 boxes. An active demand has prevailed during the week at our quotations for both export and home trade, and the market closes with a decided upward tendency in prices. We quote:

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb.	15 @16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb.	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb.	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb.	13 @14
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb.	9 @12
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb.	9 @10

SUGARS—Have been more freely offered and purchased at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,185 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 1,370 boxes Havana, at from 11c.@14c. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at from 14½c.@17c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 61,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; 42,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c. ℘ lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted rather firmer to-day, but not active. For Liverpool, 1,200 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 9-32d.@5-16d. ℘ lb.; 7,500 bushels Corn, by sail, at 6¾d. ℘ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 6s. ℘ tierce, and 200 bbls. Resin, by sail, at 3s. ℘ 280 lbs. For London, 7,500 bushels Wheat at 7¾d. ℘ bushel. For Glasgow, 15,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 8½d. ℘ bushel. For a Continental port direct, an American ship, hence by way of Philadelphia, with 6,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ℘ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
DON GIOVANNI. Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Miss Minnie Hauck, Miss A. Ronconi, Sigs. Pancani, Bellini, Barili, Dubruel and Ronconi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lizzie Whiting, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. M. Clarke, Mr. W. Carlton, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. S. F. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76, and TOM CRINGLE'S LOG. Miss Kate Fisher as Putnam.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Characters by Mrs. G. C. Howard and a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

PUTNAM GALLERY.
No. 661 Broadway.
MARBLE GROUP OF EVE and THE DEAD ABEL.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Spring-st., near Varick.
GRAND ORGAN EXHIBITION AND CONCERT.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the British House of Commons, last night, the Government announced its intention not to interfere with the decisions of the judges in regard to the use of mixed juries for the trial of foreigners. It was stated that the English Government had demanded of Spain the release of MACPHERSON. At a later hour the debate upon the Irish question was resumed.

The British League of Peace and Liberty will offer Mr. ADAMS an address previous to his departure for the United States.

Mr. H. W. LORD who is about to retire from the American Consulate at Manchester, has been feted by the authorities and merchants of that city.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, a bill for the relief of certain exporters of whisky was called up and discussed briefly, after which it was laid aside until to-day. A large number of private pension bills were considered and passed. The House bill granting pensions to certain sailors and soldiers of the war of 1812 was discussed at length, but was finally postponed without action. Mr. ANTHONY said that the statement that he had tickets for the impeachment trial for distribution had caused his lodgings to be besieged by a crowd, and he wanted it understood that he had no tickets to give away. The Senate went into Executive Session, and soon adjourned.

A joint resolution was passed in the House authorizing the erection of a storehouse at Fortress Monroe. The report of the Committee on Retrenchment relative to the fictitious destruction of bonds by the Treasury Department, came up as unfinished business. Mr. LOGAN complained that the report of the previous day's proceedings did him injustice, and in the course of his remarks made grave charges against the Superintendent of the Printing Bureau. A lengthy discussion ensued on a motion to recommit the report with instructions, and the morning hour expired before action on the motion was taken. The bill providing for the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau was postponed until Tuesday next. A committee of conference on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was appointed. A report on the whisky frauds from the Committee on Retrenchment was made and laid upon the table. A resolution to regulate the tariff for freight and passengers on the Union and Central Pacific Railroads and their branches, after some debate went over for future action. A bill to amend the Judiciary act of Sept. 24, 1789, so as to place the officers of the Internal Revenue on the same footing as officers of the Customs in reference to appeals of suits in civil actions from the United States Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court, was taken from the table and amended by adding to it an additional section repealing so much of the act of Feb. 15, 1857, as authorizes an appeal from the judgment of a Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, or the exercise of any such jurisdiction by the Supreme Court on appeals that have been or may hereafter be taken. As amended, the bill was then passed. The House shortly afterward adjourned.

GENERAL.

At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College on Wednesday a committee was appointed to inquire whether additional means should not be provided for instruction upon subjects relating to the practical affairs of business, and touching the mutual relations and interests of capital and labor, and the development of national resources.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention assembled at Worcester yesterday, and, after electing delegates to the National Convention, adopted resolutions indorsing the action of Congress, and declaring Gen. GRANT and Senator WILSON to be its choice for President and Vice-President.

Judge BLACK, Judge CURTIS and Mr. STANBERY are now in charge of the impeachment trial on the part of the President, but Mr. L. H. SWETT, of Illinois, has been telegraphed to, and with Hon. THOMAS R. NELSON, of Tennessee, is expected to aid in the defence.

An authoritative denial is given to the published statement that the President has directed Gen. THOMAS, as Secretary of War *ad interim*, to set up a new War Department.

Judge UNDERWOOD issued an order in the District Court at Richmond, postponing the trial of JEFF. DAVIS until the 14th of April.

In Philadelphia, yesterday, during the progress of a fire, the wall of a building fell, killing one fireman instantly and wounding several others.

At a stated meeting of the Union League Club of this City, last evening, a resolution of rejoicing over the New-Hampshire election victory was adopted, after fitting remarks by Col. T. B. VAN BUREN and Judge KIRTLAND. It was announced that the reception in the new Club House would take place on the 16th prox., instead of the 9th, as formerly purposed.

Judge MONELL, in charging the jury yesterday, in a case involving the responsibility of landlords for accidents occurring through obstructions either over or under the street in front of their property, laid down with great clearness the law governing the rights of landlords over any part of the highway, and their duties in the premises. The ruling of the Court will be found of great importance to landlords, and the charge of the Judge will repay careful perusal.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday morning, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of FRANCIS BRATON, a young man who, it will be remembered, shot his wife on Friday last and then shot himself. The wife was only slightly wounded, and BRATON was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died on Thursday evening. The jury rendered a verdict of "suicide from shooting."

Wednesday evening, Inspector J. H. GLEASON, under direction of Collector BAILEY, of the Fourth District, seized the distillery of Mr. HARNBURGH, No. 512 West Thirty-eighth-street, valued at $5,000; the rectifying place of Mr. ELIAS, No. 514 West Thirty-eighth street, valued at $5,000; and fifteen barrels of whisky, while in transit, in West Fourteenth-street, and fifty-nine barrels in Fifty-fourth-street.

The statue of President LINCOLN, which has recently been completed by H. K. BROWN, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday. It is to be placed in the grand plaza in front of the principal entrance to Prospect Park, and it is expected that it will be put up in about a week. It cost $15,000, which was raised in subscriptions of $1 each.

Five prisoners were arraigned for trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge RUSSEL. One pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence. Of the others, two were acquitted and two convicted. One was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and six months, and the other for five years.

At the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge BENEDICT, FRANCIS ABIG, one of the celebrated gang of French counterfeiters, was convicted. The principal witness against him was CONSHARD, the leader of the gang.

Hon. J. H. WARWICK, of San Francisco, lectured last evening in Steinway Hall, to a small audience, upon "The Resources of California." He dwelt upon the vast resources of the State, and urged emigration to it.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday, and adopted resolutions approving of separate management for each line of railroads converging at this City.

Most kinds of domestic produce were in limited request, yesterday, at drooping prices; the main exceptions having been corn and barley, which closed firmer, on a livelier inquiry. In the line of foreign merchandise, more activity was noted in sugars, but at irregular figures. The freight market was stronger, but not active.

The prices of beef cattle are declining. Sales are exceedingly slow, and trade dull. Large numbers of cattle remain unsold. Very few cattle are sold for over 17 cents per pound, net weight. Most of the sales are made at about 14@16 cents per pound. The receipts for the weekly supply are, 4,664 beeves, 86 milch cows, 603 calves, 17,259 sheep, 10,660 swine. Inferior cattle are in poor request. The prices of fat sheep are maintained at satisfactory figures. Some of the choicest lots were taken at 10 cents per pound, live weight. Sales are made at all intermediate prices between 5@10 cents per pound, live weight. There is unusual firmness again in the hog market. Prime lots were held firmly at 10 cents, and few were sold for less than 9 cents per pound, live weight. Prices for milch cows are easy. There is a growing demand for superior milkers, at fair rates.

The Impeachment Trial.

We have more than once spoken of the danger lest impeachment, if carried through as a party measure, should come to be regarded as one of the ordinary methods of getting rid of a President who had made himself obnoxious to Congress. The usual way of effecting a change in the Executive office is by a popular election. If the people find they have made a bad choice, they can remedy the evil by making another. A President once chosen is not fastened on the country for life. Four years is the full extent of his term of service, unless the people see fit to re-elect him.

This is the mode provided for getting rid or an incompetent or unfit Executive. In special cases of crime another remedy is provided,—impeachment and removal from office. This was evidently intended to be an extreme remedy for an extreme case; and all writers on public affairs concede the necessity of so regarding it.

But the impeachment and removal of President JOHNSON, under present charges, and in the present temper of Congress and the people, is likely to establish a different rule. The general discussion of the subject by the party Press, and much of what is said and done in Congress, carries the idea that impeachment may properly be employed, to get rid of a President who is regarded for any reason whatever as unfit for the place, by the proper majorities of Congress. There seems to be nowhere any very strong confidence that the President can be convicted under the specific articles on which he is to be tried. Mr. STEVENS said expressly, in his speech on the subject, that he could not be. Gen. BUTLER, holding the same opinion, brought forward another article, mainly political and partisan in its bearings, and this has been adopted and made part of the case by the House Committee of Managers. The general tone of comment indicates that, if the President is removed from office at all, it will be—not so much because he is guilty of the crimes charged, but because his removal will be of advantage to reconstruction and the country.

The misfortune of such a proceeding will be, that it will render the public mind familiar with the idea of impeachment as an ordinary and perfectly proper mode of getting rid of an obnoxious President before his term has expired, and in advance of the regular Presidential election. Whenever a President happens to be of one party, and Congress by sufficient majorities of the other, people will come to think the President may be impeached and the two departments of the Government thus brought into political harmony.

That this is the tendency of public sentiment is already apparent. The *Tribune* habitually speaks of impeachment as merely a mode provided by the Constitution for getting rid of an obnoxious President. Mr. WRIGHT, of Boston, publishes a letter saying that "if the framers of our Constitution had foreseen what we have seen, they would probably *have given Congress power to remove the President from office without any formal trial* by the same majority which now passes a law over his veto." And Senator SUMNER has presented a petition for the abolition of the Presidency altogether. It may be considered reasonably certain that if Mr. JOHNSON is removed in the way proposed, no President will hereafter hold his place when a majority of the House and two-thirds of the Senate belong to the opposite party. Usage, more than reason, determines the construction of constitutions and defines the powers which they confer. A precedent always has more weight with a public body than an argument; and the precedent now to be established in the case of Mr. JOHNSON will substantially decide the practice of parties in Congress for a great many years to come.

It is this consideration, even more than any other, which renders it so important that the trial of the impeachment now should be perfectly fair, impartial and judicial both in its process and result.

Reconstruction.

The bill directing that a majority of those *voting* shall decide upon the adoption or rejection of the Constitutions submitted to the popular vote in the Southern States has become a law. The President neither signed it, nor returned it with his objections, within the time fixed by the Constitution.

The principle of the law is essentially just. Those who will not take the trouble to vote ought not to be allowed the same degree of influence in deciding the result as those who do. The people of the Southern States who desire to reject their new Constitutions must now take the same pains to give effect to their wishes as those who desire their adoption. There is nothing unfair or improper in this requirement.

Mr. STEVENS has introduced a bill admitting Alabama under her former election, and imposing upon her people the identical Constitution which they then *rejected*. It is not easy to conceive of a more fraudulent or unjustifiable political proceeding than this. Congress enacted a law declaring that unless the whole number voting amounted to a majority of the registered voters, the Constitution should not be adopted. Those opposed to the Constitution, acting under this law and for the purpose of carrying out their views, abstained from voting. They were entitled to do this by the law,—were in fact invited to do it as the best means of giving effect to their wishes. And now Mr. STEVENS proposes to repudiate openly and shamelessly the provisions of the law on that point. It is a naked and simple fraud,—one of which Mr. STEVENS ought to be heartily ashamed. Party necessity may do much,—but it cannot give a semblance of decency to such a proposition as this.

What object it is intended to serve it is not easy to see. It may be Mr. STEVENS seeks in this way to get into the Senate two more Radical Senators to vote for the conviction and deposition of the President;—but the motive, if this be it, only adds to the turpitude of the scheme. Nor is it easy to see how the State Government is to be organized, the Legislature summoned and the Senators elected in time to take part in the trial. Perhaps it is thought they may reach Washington in time to *vote*, and not to hear the evidence or the argument.

The Constitution might be again submitted to the people of Alabama under the new law,—and the people of the State might be held to abide by that result. There would be nothing, perhaps, out of the way in this. But to impose upon them a Constitution they have distinctly rejected, transcends the ordinary limits of party unscrupulousness.

The New-Hampshire Election.

It is always more or less difficult to tell precisely what a political election means;—it is gratifying, therefore, to find the result of the New-Hampshire contest interpreted for us, as it seems to be by the following note to Gen. GRANT:

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.

To Gen. Grant, Washington, D. C.:

The Republicans, of New-Hampshire, by a triumphant majority of over four thousand, demand that you shall be nominated and elected to the Presidency in order that reconstruction may be achieved on a loyal basis and peace and prosperity secured to the country.

W. E. CHANDLER.
E. H. ROLLINS.

The majority here given is somewhat larger than the returns seem to warrant, but the meaning of the verdict is probably substantially what it is represented to be. It was without doubt mainly an indorsement of Gen. GRANT as the Republican candidate for the Presidency; and in that sense it will be accepted by the people throughout the country. Other things were also implied in it; it was a declaration to some extent in favor of impeachment, and of the Congressional policy of reconstruction; but it was mainly and primarily a declaration of confidence in Gen. GRANT, and of a purpose to make him President, with which no other questions will be allowed to interfere.

The New-Hampshire election adds another to the many proofs already furnished of the fact, that the people have not got over their distrust and dread of the purposes and power of the rebels. They do not believe that they have given over their struggle for control of the Government, or that they have accepted, with any heartiness or sincerity, the actual political and social results of the war. They believe that the Southern whites intend to seek a repudiation of the National debt or the assumption of the Southern debt;—payment for their emancipated slaves; the permanent deprivation of the colored race of all political, civil, and perhaps personal rights; and the general reversal of the principles which the Republicans regard as established by the war, and which they have sought to embody in constitutional amendments and in laws; and they believe that the Democratic Party of the North stands ready to unite with the South in accomplishing these ends.

This belief, so long as it pervades the Northern mind, will exclude the Democrats from power; and the fact that it still prevails accounts for the strong hold which the Republicans have on the country, and the singular steadiness with which they maintain their political ascendancy. In the face of this apprehended danger, neither impeachment nor the extraordinary measures to which Congress seems ready to resort for the purpose of bringing back the Southern States, create any excitement or encounter any great public resistance. During the war the great danger was that the rebels might overthrow the Government by force. The danger feared now is that they may get substantial control of its legislation, and so shape the national policy as to lead to disastrous results.

Gen GRANT has the public confidence, now as he had during the war, to a far greater degree than any other man in the country. It is based on the transcendent services he rendered the nation during its struggle for existence, and on the qualities of character and temper which that struggle developed. Steadiness of purpose, clearness of judgment, a full appreciation of the difficulties of the situation, and a readiness to act with others in trying to overcome them, are among Gen. GRANT'S most conspicuous and valuable qualities. They have fixed the attention of the public upon him as preëminently fitted to close the sectional contest in which the country has been so long and so disastrously engaged. Since he has been generally regarded as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, the Republican Party has recovered the unity and the strength which doubts on that subject had greatly impaired. The Democratic victories of last Fall were largely due to the personal pretensions of different candidates for the Republican nomination. Those reverses settled that question, and made Gen. GRANT the inevitable candidate of the Republican Party. The reaction has been checked by that nomination, and we shall now see the other States following the example of New-Hampshire.

Democratic Policy, What is it?

The address of Ex-Governor SEYMOUR to the Democratic Convention shares with its platform the general characteristics of the Democratic position. Neither satisfies the thoughtful intelligence to which both profess to be addressed. They are a fierce assault upon the party in power—its principles, its measures, the results at which it aims and the means by which they are to be produced; but as an exposition of Democratic principles or an indication of the Democratic policy in the event of victory, both the speech and the platform are barren and unsatisfactory.

The ground on which the Democrats seem content to conduct the approaching campaign is that they are opponents of the Republican Party. They consider that it is only necessary to arraign the Republicans for a long series of grave offences to secure their defeat. On this basis the campaign in New-Hampshire was conducted; the same basis has been transferred to Connecticut, and the harmonious gathering which assembled at Albany on Wednesday evidently believed that nothing more is wanted to insure success in New-York. Gov. SEYMOUR'S elaborate harangue is predicated on this hypothesis. He takes it for granted that, to obtain a Democratic majority, the one essential thing is abuse of Congress and the Republicans. His speech, therefore, amounts to nothing more than an indictment against the dominant party, akin in spirit and not unlike in its alleged facts to the articles of impeachment as presented by Mr. DOOLITTLE at Hartford.

If the making out of a strong case against the Republicans were equivalent to establishing a conclusive case in favor of the Democrats, we might admit the reasonableness and force of these tactics. There is quite enough in the doings of Congress and the condition of the country to sustain a succession of startling charges against the party now intrenched in power. The disorganization of the finances, the oppressiveness and inequality of taxation, the prevalence of extravagance and corruption, and the failure to build anew the Union on the lasting foundation of conciliation and fraternal feeling—these are charges so evidently well-founded that for the purposes of partisan warfare they are effective and always in order. The mistake committed by Gov. SEYMOUR and his party is that of supposing that the reiteration of these accusations will be sufficient to induce the country to eject the Republicans and instal the Democrats in their places. This blunder is more than an explanation of the defeats which from time to time trip up the Democrats and prove the hollowness of their boasting. It indicates the absence of capacity from their councils, and a fatal inability to comprehend the altered circumstances and demands of the country.

Take the points as Gov. SEYMOUR presented them, and the weakness of the Democratic attitude becomes apparent. Of the long array of words which he devotes to the finances, not one has any bearing upon a distinctive Democratic policy. The whole of this part of the speech is a dexterous endeavor to pilot the party through the rocks of the bond and paper money question, without offending the prejudices of contending sections. The Belmont wing is conciliated by general declarations as to the sanctity of the public credit, of a kind which Republicans as well as Democrats never fail to incorporate in their platforms. The Pendleton men, on the other hand, are assured that there need be no controversy about paying the bonds in currency or gold because when the Democrats attain power the currency will be as good as gold. This part of the argument, on careful consideration, looks somewhat ironical. It is the nearest approach, however, to an exposition of financial policy which the Ex-Governor vouchsafed to his hearers. On the question of taxation, again, he has nothing to offer but generalities. He may favor the taxation of bonds or he may not; one eye winks favorably at contraction, the other at expansion; and we reach the end of his remarks without really knowing what he means. And so it is throughout the speech. Able it is according to a certain manner of ability. Expedient it may be in the sense understood by wily fishermen angling for a Presidential nomination. But as an exposition of Democratic doctrine—as a manifesto of the kind which a capable party leader might be expected to issue to his adherents on the eve of a great struggle—it is noticeable for what it omits, not for what it embraces. Considered in this light, it is a confession of party weakness—an avowal that the ablest of the Democratic leaders have no policy to fall back on which the country is likely to support.

This poverty of the Democratic Party—this pitiful lack of the statesmanship which alone can win back victory by deserving it—is best exemplified in its treatment of the reconstruction question. Nothing is easier than to pull to pieces the policy of Congress on this subject. Its delays and failures, the recklessness which has marked its every step, the wrongs inflicted upon the Southern whites, and the manner in which it secures political ascendancy to ignorant, untrained negroes, led by a few characterless adventurers—are points so vulnerable that every Democratic talker may employ them to the disadvantage of the Radicals without much difficulty. But something more is needed. And when, after witnessing the demolition of the Radical structure, we turn to study the edifice which Gov. SEYMOUR proposes to build on its ruins, what do we find? A candid recognition of certain irreversible results of the war? An acknowledgment of the new relation of the negro and the privileges it implies? A concession to the national sentiment which carried on the war, and some faint tribute to the feeling which still animates the people? No; nor any approach to these points. Instead of a skillful adaptation to the new order of affairs, we discover a blind desire to bring the South back to power, without guarantees or conditions of any kind. The old dogma, that this is a white man's government, governs all that is said or hinted at in relation to the negro. Not only is universal suffrage denounced, but impartial suffrage is stubbornly refused. In these matters, not a lesson has been learned—not a prejudice cast off, not a passion or purpose abated of all that actuated the Democracy during the war.

It is this strange fatuity of their opponents which enables the Republican Managers to carry matters with the high hand which now distinguishes them. With an opposition organized on a basis of moderation and sense, guided by men who realize the changes wrought by war and the necessity of adapting to them national and State legislation, the Radical leaders would be compelled either to modify their policy and be less intolerant in their tone, or to witness the overthrow of their work. They are enabled to be defiant, insolent, aggressive, simply because the Democratic Party is in the hands of politicians who mistake traditions for principles, and foolishly imagine that Republican errors are an effectual offset to their own blunders in the past, and their evident incapacity to deal with the requirements of the present.

Our New German Treaty—American Rights Abroad.

The President has just sent to the Senate for ratification the treaty negotiated with the North-German Confederation by Mr. BANCROFT, establishing the rights of naturalized American citizens in the most important Power of Continental Europe. Simultaneously with its presentation, Secretary SEWARD made his appearance on the floor of the Senate, urging its ratification, and offering what we fancy were very conclusive reasons why it should be accepted promptly.

We are enabled this morning to give a full and correct copy of this remarkable treaty.

The fundamental feature of the treaty is in the first article, which provides that citizens of the North German Confederation who may be naturalized in this country shall be held to be American citizens, *and treated as such*, with all the rights and privileges thereto pertaining. It is the denial of this plain and equitable principle which has heretofore brought about so many embarrassments with Prussia, with England, and other European Governments. Naturalization here counted with them for nothing. If a German youth migrated to our shores, severed all ties that bound him to his native land, went through the processes necessary to the acquisition of American citizenship, assumed its duties, made himself subject to its responsibilities, and settled for life in his homestead under the protection of our Government, he was still liable, if he ever set foot on German soil, to be dealt with as though still a subject of the State he had left. His American citizenship was ignored; the rights and privileges he had acquired were disregarded; he was subjected to all the responsibilities from which he should certainly have been rid, and was even liable to be conscripted into the military service if he had emigrated before serving his time in the army, or if the necessities of the State required him. These wrongs were not of a merely theoretical or imaginary character. They were inflicted upon many of our naturalized citizens, and acted as a bar to prevent thousands of them from being able to revisit the land of their nativity—whatever might be the urgency for their temporary presence.

The treaty, therefore, which, in a single phrase, provides that citizens of the North German Confederation naturalized as American citizens "*shall be treated as such*" by the North German Confederation, effects a complete revolution in the practical bearings of the whole question involved.

The other articles of the treaty relate to important details in the carrying out of the new measure. The second article may seem somewhat dubious in its language. It provides that a "naturalized citizen of the one party, on return to the territory of the other party, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country, and committed before his emigration, saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country." This article seems to us capable of misinterpretation, and we should like to see its wording more explicit, as the point involved is one of very high importance.

The four remaining articles of the treaty are unobjectionable, and there is no doubt that taken as a whole, it is a valuable gain in the right direction. The simple fact that emigrants from North Germany (of whom we have tens of thousands annually) are freed from all obligations to their native country as soon as they become citizens of this, indicates a concession of a more important character than we have yet been able to obtain from any other European Government. It is an admirable consummation to the efforts that have been made for so long a time by our State Department.

There is no difficulty whatever in comprehending Secretary SEWARD'S anxiety to obtain the prompt ratification of this treaty by the Senate. Not only is it an excellent piece of diplomacy in itself,—not only is it a signal triumph of our Government,—not only will it be an immense advantage to tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens of German birth,—but it constitutes the first grand step toward a consummation, the attainment of which has long been an object of great anxiety to the American Government. That consummation will be reached when the Government of Great Britain and the Governments of other European countries make the same concession in regard to American citizenship that has been made by the Government of the North German Confederation. We have been negotiating with England for a year past more earnestly than ever on the subject, and it is important to the peace of both countries that these negotiations should have a favorable issue. Her leading public writers object to our claims as utterly inadmissible. They allege that the question is purely one of domestic law, and that England will not alter her laws of citizenship to suit the convenience or necessities of any other country. Precisely the same objections to change that we hear from England seem to have been urged by a party in Prussia. They asserted that the concessions we have now obtained were opposed to traditional Prussian policy, and antagonistic to organic Prussian law, and that it was impossible they should ever be granted.

Yet in face of all this, they have been brought about, after pacific and amicable negotiations extending only over a few months; and the treaty will become law as soon as it is ratified by the Senate.

We have no doubt that all the chop-logic of the English writers will in like manner give way before the vigorous efforts of our ever-active Secretary of State.

MINOR TOPICS.

Strange things certainly happen in current political history. Less than a year ago Judge CHASE was the idol of the ultra Radical Party, the especial champion of their ideas and purposes, and their *only* candidate for the Presidency. Now, the *Anti-Slavery Standard* denounces him as "the ally of the President," and declares that he is "cherishing the forlorn hope of a Democratic nomination." If anything can better illustrate the reckless and unscrupulous temper with which political purposes are pursued, and all who refuse to surrender their own judgments to party dictation are hunted down with relentless malignity, we should like to know what it is.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in a letter to the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, says that "to have impeachment *fail*, would be a national infamy, in the black darkness of which the mere annihilation of the Republican party would be but a trivial matter." It is a pity Mr. PHILLIPS is not in the Senate. His evident impartiality, the fairness of his temper, and the judicial tone of his mind, would render his services as a member of the "High Court of Impeachment," on the trial of the President, absolutely invaluable. Cannot Congress, in reconstructing Alabama, manage to bring him in as one of the Senators from that State, in time for the trial?

The Southern ultra press is hugging itself and chuckling with great complacency over the prospect of civil war in the Northern States. They take it for granted that the contest between the President and Congress will inevitably become a conflict of force. "Civil war," says one of the journals referred to, "will soon envelope the whole North in flames; let us rebels get our opera glasses ready and secure good seats in the parquette and dress-circle." This pleasing spectacle, we venture to assure our Southern Sybarites, will not come off. They will scarcely slake their thirst for excitement and amusement in this way. All these troubles will be settled peacefully—no matter which side may win. The example set us by the South of plunging into bloody war to better their condition, was not successful enough to lead us to imitate it.

When the Springfield *Republican* proposes to settle the bond question without reference to other views or claims than those put forward by the bondholders, it forgets that something beside abuse will be necessary to solve satisfactorily the financial problems in which they are deeply interested. The declaration that no honest man can think otherwise than as the *Republican* thinks does not get rid of the fact that Senators and representatives of high character, undoubted capacity, and familiar with the purposes of legislation affecting the bonds, *do* entertain doubts in regard to the very point which our contemporary considers indisputable. They *do* consider the question, so far as it relates to the obligation of the Government in respect of the Five-twenties, an open question. Their conclusions may or may not be sound. It is enough for the present purposes of journalism to know that a large class, of whom Mr. SHERMAN is a representative, differ in opinion with the advocates of the bondholders, and consider that that may be lawfully, honestly and even honorably done which the bondholders themselves resent as equivalent to repudiation. No amount of strong language can overcome that circumstance or break the force of its influence in Congress. As a matter of policy, therefore, we suggest that the bondholders should neither shut their eyes to the controversy that is before them, nor refuse to entertain very reasonable terms of compromise when proposed in the spirit which animates the Senator from Ohio.

The Chicago newspapers, with a sense of propriety and decency which we wish we could think peculiar to the Press of that place, when Mr. DICKENS resolved not to go so far West with his readings, began to malign him personally. Their favorite aspersion was that he had utterly neglected the widow of his brother, who was said to be living in poverty in that city. Of course the story went the rounds of the Press, with enlargements and variations. It was announced here that Mr. MURDOCK was to read for Mrs. DICKENS' benefit, and other pleasant fictions of the kind were put in circulation. Naturally enough it is now announced that the whole thing is false. Mr. MURDOCK never thought of reading for such an object;—Mr. DICKENS sent $5,000 to his sister-in-law on hearing that she needed it,—and it is now stated that she is not in want or anything of the sort. We hope the Chicago journals most active in inventing this scandal are satisfied with what they have done.

Owners of buildings in this City have very generally assumed the right to control the street in front of their premises, to the extent of constructing coal-slides opening upon the sidewalk. Their liability for accidents resulting from such use of the highways has just been broadly laid down by a decision rendered in the Superior Court by Justice MONELL, which has a precedent in a decision lately rendered at General Term. The Court was of opinion that the law governing the case is not fully understood and appreciated by property holders. If it were, there would be less hazard to lives and limbs of citizens. The streets belong to the public. They are not the property of the person whose house abuts thereon. If, therefore, anything be placed either above or below the surface which shall interfere with the free use of the streets, the owner of the premises who thus infringes upon the rights of the public for private ends is responsible for any damages which may happen, although he might have used all the means in his power to render his contrivance or obstruction secure. The tenant of the premises is also responsible for any negligent use of such constructions, although his delinquency does not mitigate the liability of the owner. The Judge urged the importance of having this law properly understood, "in order to secure, if possible, a higher degree of skill in the construction of these vaults and coal-holes, and a greater degree of care in using them."

The ticket question has thus far taken up the lion's share of the Impeachment project, so that, while the *Tribune* dilates day after day on the solemnity of the proceeding, in Washington its spectacular feature is the main one for discussion. There has been more hard feeling, apparently, shown there at the prospect of not being able to get a peep at the President's trial than there was over the difficulties of good seats at Mr. DICKENS' readings. However, this preliminary and, as it were, managerial arrangement, will soon cease, and then the *Tribune's* reminders of gravity and decorum will be more in accord with the Senatorial speeches.

The assertion (in a casual and matter-of-fact sort of way) by our Richmond correspondent that "Parson WHITE" is said to be the "best pistol-shot in Virginia," and that he cracks almonds with facility by shooting them when thrown into the air before they reach the ground, sheds a retrospective interest, if not enlightenment, upon the great White-Butler duel in that city. Gen. BUTLER may perhaps be considered a "hard nut to crack," but he could hardly have escaped the prowess of so deadly a duelist, or almond-cracker, as Parson WHITE. We are inclined, therefore, to consider that the General took the wisest course in moving back upon Washington.

Now that the Winter is over and the ice hummocks vanished from Broadway, our citizens have been delivering their opinions on the subject of the dirty streets and the cleaning contract. Mr. COOPER has said that the streets were never better cleaned than by Judge WHITING. Mr. O'GORMAN admitted that the contractor was not bound to remove snow or slush from the streets—a fact that seems to interpret the street history of the last two months. The contract, then, would seem to be the well-known play with the part of *Hamlet* omitted! Another significant statement was made by Mr. ACTON—that the sum at present allowed for cleaning was not sufficient. He also said that there were no dumping-places. A terrible muddle, in every sense of the word. During the last two months about a dozen men, employed for a day after every snow fell, could have made clean paths over most of the down-town crossings; and yet this simple service—which nobody but a person of case-hardened conscience would have overlooked—was utterly neglected. STEPHEN BLACKPOOL'S voice and STEPHEN BLACKPOOL'S gesture best express what the citizens of New-York have to say: It is all a muddle.

The directors of the Inebriate Home have issued a report, which, in suggesting a new asylum—of beautiful architecture—suggests at the same time that we are, perhaps, too much in the habit of organizing and systematizing the weak and vicious elements of society, instead of trying to prevent common vices and evils. There would be no need of building grand asylums for drunkards if the natural censors of society would, each in his own circle, attend to such things. Every clergyman and minister should care for the poor drunkards of his district—few of whom are so incurable as people imagine—and the worst of them could be sent to live with farmers in the country. Duty to one's fellow-creatures is the divinest service of God—a truth for which we have the very best authority—and the ministers of religion may well act upon it. Expensive asylums do not seem to be the fittest means of action in this case. They seem to say that desperate and crazy drunkenness is *an institution*—something regular and lasting in our midst; which would be a feeble conclusion to come to. Let us try and prevent the vices and evils, rather than build showy or convenient asylums for them.

OBITUARY.

Death of Col. Timothy P. Andrews, U. S. A.

Col. TIMOTHY P. ANDREWS, of the United States army, died in Washington on Wednesday, in the 75th year of his age. During the war of 1812, when quite a youth, he tendered his services to Commodore BARNEY in any position in which he could be useful, and he was by him employed as an aid. Subsequently he joined a volunteer company in the District of Columbia, and for many months actively served in the field. He was appointed a Paymaster in the army in 1822, and served until 1847, when he resigned to take command of a regiment to serve in Mexico. Having served with honor and distinction in the Mexican war, he was reinstated by Congress in his old position of Paymaster, and in 1851 was promoted to the position of Deputy Paymaster-General. He was appointed Paymaster-General in 1862; but in November, 1864, his health having been affected by the constant and arduous duties of that office, he was retired at his own request. Since that time he has been President of the Board for the examination of Paymasters, and Inspector of the Pay Department.

The Story of Captain and Mrs. Harvey Tuckett—A Note from the Author.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 11, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a reference in your paper of the 9th instant, which throws discredit upon the statements made by me in the March number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, concerning some of the actors in the now famous Earl of Cardigan's duel with Capt. TUCKETT, and the after career of Captain and Mrs. TUCKETT in the United States.

You say: "We can find no person who has any recollection of a career at all resembling that which is here ascribed to MARGARET TUCKETT." That is an implied assertion that you have looked for such a person.

If you had extended your inquiry to Philadelphia you might have found a thousand individuals to indorse my statements as far as they are alleged to have their foundation in that city.

In Baltimore you might have had the evidence of a hundred swindled creditors to the portion of Mrs. TUCKETT'S career located there. They might not be impartial witnesses, but they would be very emphatic ones.

Nearer home, at the Summer residence of Mr. HOEY, you might have found Mr. WM. S. FREDERICHS, Mrs. TUCKETT'S stage manager during her Baltimore season, or Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, her leading-lady. At the benefit at the old Chestnut-street Theatre DOLLY DAVENPORT and JOSEPH JEFFERSON were in the caste with Mrs. TUCKETT.

I began my article in the *Atlantic* with a promise to state only facts, and to the best of my knowledge and belief I did so. This reply is simply made because you have publicly questioned the veracity of the story. I know that the talented author of "A Man Without a Country" has, by the exercise of his peculiar power, caused all *Atlantic* readers to look doubtingly upon the statements of almost every magazinist; but as regards "The Sequel to an English State Trial," my sole difficulty in writing it was, not in stating truth, but in withholding all of it. There was so much more to be told which, from the nature of it, could not be told in a magazine intended for the perusal of refined and cultured minds that I claim credit, not for expressing, but for repressing truth.

Very respectfully,
L. CLARKE DAVIS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

VALUABLE DIAMONDS STOLEN.—Yesterday afternoon, two unknown men entered the jewelry establishment of JOHN HEITNER, which is situated on the second floor of No. 422½ Broadway. They inquired for the proprietor, and being informed that he was out, said they would wait for his return. The men stepped into the office and took seats near the safe. They remained there some time, and then making some trivial excuse left, remarking that they would return shortly. Soon after their departure the clerk, on going to the safe, discovered that two trays, containing a quantity of diamond rings valued at $3,500, had been stolen. Information was subsequently lodged with Inspector WALLING, and the detectives have been instructed to work up the case.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, held at their office No. 20 Nassau-street, March 11, the old Board of Directors was unanimously reëlected as follows: Oliver Ames, John J. Cisco, Chas. A. Lambard, John F. Tracy, John Duff, Josiah Bardwell, F. G. Dexter, Ebenezer Cook, T. C. Durant, H. S. McComb, Sidney Dillon, Benj. E. Bates, C. S. Bushnell, Wm. H. Macy, John B. Alley. The Directors on the part of the United States are Messrs. George Ashmun, Jesse L. Williams, James Brooks, Saml. McKee and James S. Rollins. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. OLIVER AMES was reëlected President, T. C. DURANT Vice-President, and JOHN J. CISCO Treasurer.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Governor Burnside, of Rhode Island; Hon. Oakes Ames, of North Easton; Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Washington; Hon. J. B. Alley, of Lynn; Hon. George F. Comstock, of Syracuse; Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, and Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Mr. B. Mitrey Vedia, and Mr. J. Pedro Varela, of the Argentine Legation, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. H. M. Drane, of Wilmington, and Gen. G. J. Yeager, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—Last evening, DAVID FREICHEN, of No. 513 West Thirty-eighth-street, swallowed a quantity of muriatic acid by mistake. A physician was summoned and prescribed the proper remedies. FREICHEN is doing well and will probably recover.

TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 12.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The President will put in his appearance before the Court of Impeachment to-morrow at 1 o'clock by HENRY STANBERY, Ex-Attorney General; JERRY S. BLACK, Esq.; Judge B. R. CURTIS, of Massachusetts, and W. H. NEILSON, of Tennessee, all the counsel that he has yet positively retained. Messrs. W. M. EVARTS and DUDLEY FIELD both decline to act, on account of unavoidable professional engagements, the former being retained for the Government in the Jeff. Davis trial, now set for the 22d inst. All reports that the President intends to appear in person are utterly without foundation.

THE SUBPŒNAS.

The subpœnas used in summoning witnesses to appear before the Senate to testify during the Impeachment trial, are as follows:

The Senate of the United States of America to ——— ———, greeting. You and each of you are hereby commanded to appear before the Senate of the United States, on the —th day of ———, at the Senate Chamber in the City of Washington, then and there to testify your knowledge in the cause which is before the Senate, in which the House of Representatives have impeached ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States. Fail not. Witness, SALMON P. CHASE, Chief Justice of the United States and President of said Senate sitting on the trial of the said Impeachment, at the City of Washington, this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-second.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Secretary of the Senate.

On the reverse side of the sheet is the following:

The Senate of the United States of America to George T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms:

GREETING: You are hereby commanded to serve and return the within subpœna according to law.

Dated at WASHINGTON, this —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord 1868, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-second.

RESIGNATION OF MR. STANBERY.

The Attorney-General to-day tendered his resignation formally to the President, in accordance with his expressed intention manifested when the President first intimated his desire to have him act as counsel in the Impeachment trial.

Mr. STANBERY then said he would cheerfully resign his position if Mr. JOHNSON should positively conclude that his services were necessary. Hon. O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior, has been temporarily assigned to duty as Acting Attorney-General, to sign the opinions, &c. As to writing the opinions, we shall probably have BINCKLEY *redivivus*.

The following is the correspondence in the case read at a special Cabinet meeting this afternoon:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 11, 1868.

The President:

SIR—I hereby resign the office of Attorney-General of the United States, to take effect on the twelfth of the current month of March, at 4 o'clock P. M. of that day. I have the honor to be, with great respect, yours,

HENRY STANBERY.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 11, 1868.

MR. PRESIDENT: When you first expressed to me your wish that I should engage as one of your counsel in the pending impeachment, I felt an embarrassment growing out of my official position. I then said that although there was no legal incompatibility between my acting as your counsel in my individual capacity and holding at the same time the office of Attorney-General, yet, as the duties of counsel in such a case must engross all my time during its progress, my attention would necessarily be withdrawn for an indefinite period from the discharge of official duties. When, after further consideration I continued to feel the force of the objection and said to you that I could not consent to hold any office and at the same time engage in your defence, you were further pleased in view of the alternative to reiterate your request that I should act as one of your counsel.

I do not hesitate to meet your wishes or to resign my official position that I may perform a duty which, under the circumstances, seems to me of paramount obligation. I inclose my resignation of the office of Attorney-General, and beg you, Mr. President, to notify me of your acceptance of it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, yours,

HENRY STANBERY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 12, 1868.

Hon. Henry Stanbery, Attorney-General of United States:

DEAR SIR: I recognize the circumstances which seem to make it proper for you to resign, appreciate fully your motives in doing so, and with deep regret accept your resignation as Attorney-General of the United States. I am, with great respect, sincerely yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

LEGISLATIVE STRATEGY.

A very adroit and very important piece of legislative strategy was enacted in Congress to-day. A bill came up in the House amending the Judiciary Act so as to exempt Collectors of Internal Revenue from the limitation of $2,000, which amount a suit must at least involve before it can be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, thus placing these officers on the same footing as others. To this amendment was added another repealing so much of the act amendatory of the Judiciary act of 1789, approved Feb. 5, 1867, as provides for an appeal in *habeas corpus* cases from the Circuit Court to the United States Supreme Court. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed without objection or debate, nobody except those who knew its effect being any the wiser for it. The bill went to the Senate, and after Executive Session passed that body in the same quiet way. The effect is just this: That if your Supreme Court does not pronounce judgment in the McArdle case within ten days when this bill will be a law, the case will be cut off by its operation, as it is a *habeas corpus* case appealed from the Circuit Court of Mississippi.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate executive session to-day cleared the calendar of all the unimportant nominations before it, and postponed the others, including the nominations for the Eighth New-York Revenue District, until to-morrow.

LETTER FROM THADDEUS STEVENS.

The following letter from Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS is given out for publication to-night:

FORTIETH CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 11, 1868.

Hon. John W. Forney:

DEAR SIR: I have long, and with such ability as I could command, reflected upon the subject of the Declaration of Independence, and finally have come to the sincere conclusion that universal suffrage was one of the inalienable rights intended to be embraced in that instrument by our fathers at the time of the Declaration, and that they were prevented from inserting it in the Constitution by Slavery alone. They had no intention to abandon it as one of the finally enumerated rights, but simply to postpone it. The Committee on Reconstruction have inserted that provision with great unanimity in the bill admitting the State of Alabama into the Union. They have finally resolved that no State shall be admitted into the Union unless under that condition. I have deemed this notice necessary that the States now in process of construction or reconstruction may be advised thereof. Yours, &c., THADDEUS STEVENS.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY, Editor *Press*.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE PRINTING BUREAU.

Gen. LOGAN being entitled to the floor to-day, when the House resumed the consideration of the Retrenchment Committee's report on the alleged frauds in the Printing Bureau of the Money Department, opened the debate with a defence of his course and attack on Messrs. LAFLIN and VAN WYCK. He charged them with having rushed to the telegraph office to contradict his statement regarding the frauds without having heard any testimony bearing on the subject.

Gen. VAN WYCK replied to him at length, as well as Mr. HALSEY, of New-Jersey, both of whom are members of the Committee. Mr. PRICE of Iowa, RANDOLPH of Pennsylvania, and others, espoused the cause of Mr. LOGAN, and finally the affair dropped virtually into confusion unprecedented during the present Congress, when at least a dozen different members tried, at the same time to say, that S. M. CLARK, the Superintendent of the Bureau, was, or was not, an honest man. Mr. CLARK was present in the galleries, and seemed to enjoy the manner in which the legislative lions tore his precious character to pieces. He is undoubtedly the thickest skinned man in the country, as he did not even flinch when Gen. LOGAN caused some very damaging evidence to be unearthed from a suppressed document regarding his reputation for morality, &c. The result of the affair was the adoption of a resolution ordering the Retrenchment Committee to immediately report a bill for the reorganization of the Bureau, and directing that the report of the Committee, with the evidence, be printed.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, March 12.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Mr. MCEWEN, formerly a reporter for the New-York *World*, produced before the Impeachment Managers to-day a transcript from his notes of President JOHNSON'S speech at Cleveland. Mr. STEPHEN HAYS, of the New-York *Herald*, was also examined on the same subject, and substantiated the truth of a copy of the report which was shown to him. W. W. WARDEN was also called before them with reference to events on the tour.

Col. W. G. MOORE, the Acting Private Secretary of the President, was examined in relation to his revision of the speech for the Press which the President delivered in August, 1866, in reply to the Committee of the Philadelphia Conservative Convention, and was subjected to a long cross-examination about matters in connection with Gen. THOMAS and Gen. HANCOCK, &c. Major MCDONALD, Chief Clerk of the Senate, and Mr. JONES, also a clerk in that body, testified to the delivery to the President of a copy of the resolution passed by the Senate declaring that the Constitution and the laws gave the President no power to remove the Secretary of War and to appoint a Secretary *ad interim* during the session of the Senate.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate has to preserve order in the Senate galleries during the impeachment trial. He has had printed and addressed to applicants for tickets, a note, of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON, March —, 1868.

SIR: The Senate having directed that all tickets issued for the galleries during the trial for impeachment be distributed among the members of the two Houses of Congress and others designated, it is out of my my power to comply with your request.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) GEORGE T. BROWN,
Sergeant-at-Arms.

Very many applications for tickets have been received from distant as well as neighboring cities, while thousands in Washington have applied to members only to be disappointed.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have now seven wires leading from the Capitol, in order to accommodate the reporters and correspondents of the Press, a large number of whom have secured seats.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The bill amendatory to the Reconstruction acts is now a law, the President having failed to return it to the House, with his approval or objections, within the constitutional limit of ten days. It provides that hereafter any election ordered under these acts shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast; and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any Constitution is submitted, any person duly registered shall vote in any part of the State in which he shall have been registered, where he may reside at the time of the election, upon presenting his certificate of registry, under such regulations as the District Commander may prescribe.

THE CITIZENSHIP QUESTION.

The President to-day sent to the House, in compliance with a call for information relative to the trial and conviction of American citizens in Great Britain and Ireland for the last two years, a continuation of the report from the Secretary of State on that subject. The documents are now voluminous.

FEMALE OFFICE-HOLDER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH DARRAGH has been appointed Inspector of tobacco and snuff and cigars in the Fourth Indiana District, as successor to her late husband. This is the first instance of the appointment of a woman in the Internal Revenue service outside of the Bureau.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mass Meeting of Union Republicans—Speeches of Mayor McMichael, Ex-Gov. Curtin, Gov. Pollock and Others.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 12.

The Union Republicans of this city held a grand mass meeting this evening at the Academy of Music, in Broad-street, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, the hero of Fort Donaldson, Vicksburg and Richmond, for the office of President, and Hon ANDREW G. CURTIN for that of Vice-President. Despite the rain which fell during the whole afternoon and evening, the Academy was crowded to excess, there being upward of 3,000 persons present, the parquette being occupied by a large number of ladies. The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Union Club, whose arrangements were perfect. To the decorations used while the State Convention was in session were added several portraits of distinguished men, those of LINCOLN and GRANT being placed in prominent positions, while the names of LINCOLN, GRANT, CURTIN, FARRAGUT and SHERIDAN were placed over the stage in jets of flame.

The Mayor of Philadelphia, Hon. MORTON MCMICHAEL, assumed the chair and announced the candidates presented by Pennsylvania both as honest, capable and deserving. When he alluded to the probable result of the impeachment trial he was interrupted by long-continued applause.

The following resolution, with others, was passed:

Resolved, That the American people, having during the war condemned the organization called the Democratic Party, as unpatriotic and unworthy of trust, we now arraign it before the same tribunal as the chief cause of the disquiet and want of confidence which still afflict our country and derange its business, commercial, manufacturing and mechanical; we charge it with inspiring ANDREW JOHNSON with false hopes and deluding him into his arbitrary course; we charge it with playing upon prejudices and endeavoring to becloud the reason of the people, with obstructing the execution of laws constitutionally enacted, with retarding the return of the rebel States to their full standing in the Union, with encouraging them to reject the magnanimous offer of Congress, with stimulating them to made demands inconsistent with the stability of a free Government, with exciting impenitent rebels to atrocious outrages upon Freedmen, and to a barbarous persecution of white Union men of the South; finally, with thus delaying reconstruction, rendering severe radical measures necessary to insure peace and harmony in the future.

Resolved, That GRANT is the best Radical, and the best of Conservatives—Radical when treason and wrong are to be uprooted, Conservative when Union, liberty and right are to be preserved. God bless him.

Ex-Gov. CURTIN was then introduced, and was received with a storm of applause. He said: "It was expected that the State of Pennsylvania would at this early day signify her preference for the greatest soldier of the age, Gen. GRANT, as the next President of the United States. He thanked the Convention for placing his name before the people of Pennsylvania on the Grant ticket, and he would, if nominated by the National Convention, do his whole duty toward the Republican Party in aiding it to elevate Gen. GRANT to the highest office in the gift of the nation."

Senator NYE, of Nevada, next addressed the meeting. He said that the election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidential chair was a fixed fact, for the people of the whole country demanded its accomplishment. He praised Congress for its action in regard to the reconstruction question, and considered Mr. JOHNSON as an obstacle to the work of reorganization. He would be soon removed, he said. In his opinion, Gen. GRANT was the man of the day, and as he had displayed good qualities in one position, he would do the same in another. He had already shown two great qualities, for he had held his ground and locked his tongue. The Senator believed that Maryland and Kentucky would be the only two States not carried by GRANT next Fall; and he predicted that before a month elapsed Florida, Alabama and Georgia would be once more in the Union. Energetic speeches were also made by Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Gov. POLLOCK, Col. MCCLURE, and others, all speaking enthusiastically of the Grant and Curtin Presidential ticket. The meeting dispersed amid great good humor and enthusiasm.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Death of a Prominent Californian—The Congressional Election—Shipping Intelligence from Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, March 12.

HENRY HARE HARTLEY, a prominent Californian lawyer and politician, died to-day at Sacramento.

The Supreme Court has decided that the State stamp tax on passenger tickets violates the National Constitution, and is therefore void.

The Governor, to-day, signed the bill changing the time of the election for Congressmen from California.

The British ship *Vascata*, ashore near Fort Boint, was sold at auction for $22,500.

Gen. MORGAN SMITH, United States Consul to Honolulu, arrived by steamer *Idaho*, *en route* to New-York. Col. SPAULDING is in charge of the affairs of the United States Legation, pending the return of Gen. MCCOOK, the Resident Minister.

The Russian bark *Wilhelm*, 264 days from London, arrived at Honolulu Feb. 10.

Arrived, ships *Charles Luling*, from Liverpool; *Mary E. Packer*, from New-York.

The Captain of the ship *Charles Luling* died at sea Feb. 18.

The United States steamer *Ossippee* sailed for the Mexican coast to-day.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Elections—Hawaiian Trade—Loss of an English Vessel—Movements of American Whalers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 12.

The steamer *Idaho* has arrived from Honolulu, and brings advices to Feb. 26.

The election of the Legislative Representatives resulted in the election of twenty-seven members—eight Ministerial, twelve Independent and seven doubtful. The seats of the seven successful Government candidates are to be contested. In Kehala the plantation hands voted almost unanimously for Dr. MOTT SMITH, marching to the polls with the American flag at the head and the Hawaiian banner at the rear of the procession.

The review of Hawaiian trade for the past year shows a total export of natural products of the value of one million and a quarter dollars, the principal item of sugar amounting to 17,000,000 pounds.

Intelligence from Tahiti announces the total loss of an English lumber vessel on Starbuck or Volunteer Island, while making a voyage from Puget Sound to Australia. The name of the wrecked vessel was not ascertained.

The King had ordered the Hawaiian Parliament to convene on the 18th of April.

Mr. RUFUS A. LYMAN had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Hawaii.

The English war steamer *Chameleon* sailed for Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on the 21st of February.

The colored seamen of the *Lackawanna* gave a ball at Honolulu by permission of their officers.

The whale ship *President*, the first this season, arrived at Honolulu from Marquesas, with twenty barrels sperm oil. She gives the following report of the whaling fleet: The *Nautilus*, 120 barrels sperm; *Tamerlain*, *Emily Morgan* and *Champion* clean; *Gen. Pike*, 40 barrels sperm, which were transferred to the *Emily Morgan*, (the *Pike* leaking badly, had sailed for Honolulu;) the *Ocean*, 30 barrels sperm. The *Islander*, with one barrel sperm, was at Dean's Island Dec. 4.

ST. DOMINGO.

Baez at Curacoa—The Vice-Presidency—Prevalence of the Cholera.

HAVANA, Thursday, March 12.

By the latest dates from St. Domingo we learn that President BAEZ has not arrived there; but on the contrary, it is reported that he will remain some time longer at Curacoa.

Gen. HUNGRIA will probably be made Acting President.

The cholera still prevailed in the capital of St. Domingo.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Proceedings of the Virginia State Convention—Order of Gen. Schofield in Relation to Sales of Property.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, March 12.

In the Convention to-day the disfranchising clause was reconsidered and amended so as to disfranchise, whether the person had taken the oath to support the United States or not, and was again adopted by a vote of 44 to 38.

An amendment disfranchising all who voted for the secession candidates for the seceding Convention, and all who wrote or spoke in favor of secession, was defeated by a vote of 86 to 47.

An amendment requiring a two-thirds vote of the Legislature to remove disabilities, and each removal to be made by a separate vote, was adopted.

A motion to disfranchise persons exempted from the army by contracts with the rebel Government, was defeated.

Gen. SCHOFIELD to-day issued an order suspending sales of property under deeds of arrest where the sale would result in unnecessary sacrifice, or where payment of interest in a reasonable time without much sacrifice can be made.

Proceedings of the North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, Thursday, March 12.

In the Convention, last night, the Relief Ordinances were defeated.

The Convention, to-day, passed a resolution to adjourn next Tuesday, and also adopted a report requesting Congress to remove the disabilities of about an average of eight persons in every county in the State. Most of the persons named are obscure individuals, so far as known.

Proceedings of the South Carolina Republican State Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, March 12.

The Republican State Convention nominated by acclamation CORDOSA (colored) as Secretary of State. Half of the delegates chosen to go to the Chicago Republican Convention are negroes.

Proceedings of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 12.

The Constitutional Convention has agreed to adjourn on Tuesday, the 17th inst. A resolution was adopted instructing the General Assembly to institute proceedings for the recovery of all property sold for Confederate money.

Proceedings of the Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Thursday, March 12.

The Convention, to-day, further considered the report on the Judiciary.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, March 12.

The Republican State Convention assembled at 12 o'clock to-day in Mechanics' Hall, and was a large gathering, 1,225 delegates being present. Before a permanent organization was effected three cheers were given for New-Hampshire. Hon. D. W. GOOCH presided, and addressed the Convention at length.

The President's speech received hearty applause, and the names of GRANT and WILSON aroused great enthusiasm. Four delegates were balloted for to represent the State at the Chicago Convention, with the following result:

WM. CLAFLIN, of Newton; HENRY ALEXANDER, Jr., of Springfield; JOHN B. ALLEY, of Lynn; GEORGE COGGSWELL, of Salem.

Dr. GEORGE B. LORING made a stirring speech, in which he declared in favor of GRANT and WILSON and of impeachment, indorsing the action of Congress, which was well received.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the action of the National House of Representatives, which through the impeachment of the President seeks to relieve the country of the great obstacle to a speedy restoration of the political and civil rights of the people of the States lately in rebellion, and to the promotion of the industrial and commercial interests of the country.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Massachusetts pledge their undivided support to Gen. U. S. GRANT, as their candidate for President of the United States.

Resolved, That with undimmed confidence in his broad patriotism and his tried fidelity, and with full appreciation of his eminent services in the cause of human rights, the Republicans of Massachusetts present the name of HENRY WILSON as their candidate for Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That we tender to the Republicans of New-Hampshire our cordial congratulations upon the brilliant success at their recent State election.

Three cheers were given for the resolutions, and nine for GRANT and WILSON.

Proceedings of the New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, March 12.

In the Senate to-day, the Harsimus Cove bill passed without opposition, giving the united railroad companies the right to increase their terminus and depot facilities.

The Legislature accepted an invitation to visit Harsimus Cove, and appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

The Delaware Improvement Company bill to make slack water navigation, was defeated in the Senate.

The act requiring polls to open at sunrise and close at sunset was repealed.

Vessel-Owners' Convention in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, March 12.

The Vessel-owners' Convention to-day adopted a resolution stating that the charging vessels with shortage on grain is wrong. It is stated that the Shippers' Convention in Chicago yesterday decided on using the new form of bill of lading, making vessels liable for shortage. The subject of concentrating vessel brokerage in the hands of a few reliable men, and preventing shipbrokers from speculating in grain, was also discussed, and a permanent organization of vessel-owners for the protection of their interests was proposed.

The Election for the Ratification of the Louisiana Constitution.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 12.

In Special Order No. 55, Gen. HANCOCK appoints the 17th and 18th of April for the election for the ratification of the Constitution. The registration is to be revised five days, commencing fourteen days before the election. The order prescribes the regulations for the government of the election, and prohibits any person who is a candidate for office acting as Commissioner or Registrar. Paragraph 15 of the order is as follows:

Should Congress enact hereafter that at the approaching election votes shall also be cast for State and other officers, the same Registrars and Commissioners will act under this order for the election of said officers. In such an event orders will be issued from these headquarters notifying the qualified voters that such an election is authorized.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis Postponed.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, March 12.

The trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS, which was to have taken place the fourth Wednesday in March, was postponed by the following proceedings in Judge UNDERWOOD'S Court this morning:

United States vs. Jefferson Davis.—Counsel having been heard in this cause for the United States and for the defendant, it is now ordered that said defendant have leave to depart hence until the 14th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, at which day and hour he is required to be and appear personally before this Court, according to the condition of his recognizance. JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, District Judge.

W. H. BARRY, Clerk.

Mr. DAVIS, it is stated, would have been in Richmond next week.

The Canadian Parliament—Probable Advance of License—Rates for American Citizens.

OTTAWA, Canada, Thursday, March 12.

Parliament reopened to-day. Owing to the small number of members present it sat only fifteen minutes and adjourned until to-morrow. The measures that will engage the attention of the House are most important, including a financial policy, a revision of the tariff, the militia and the intercolonial railway. It is reported that the licenses, this session, to American fisherman will be advanced from $1 to $2 per ton.

The Republican Majority in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, March 12.

Two hundred and twelve towns give HARRIMAN (Republican) 38,594 votes, and SINCLAIR (Democrat) 35,555. Nineteen remaining towns gave HARRIMAN last year 1,073 votes, and SINCLAIR 1,322.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, March 12.

Two hundred and twenty towns foot up: HARRIMAN, 39,283; SINCLAIR, 36,360; scattering, 23. The remaining towns last year gave HARRIMAN, 476; SINCLAIR, 786.

The Executive Session of the New-York Senate.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 12.

The Senate held an Executive Session to-day, and GEORGE GEDDES was confirmed as Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs.

The Governor did not send in any new name in place of that of Gen. MCKEAN, for Auditor of the Canal Department.

IMPEACHMENT.

Startling Denunciations of Republican Senators—Chief Justice Chase Assailed—Fears of the Failure of Impeachment.]

Correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 9, 1868.

The perils which surround the Republic have never been of a graver character than they are to-day. The President has been tardily impeached on purely technical grounds, which present opportunities for a lengthy and plausible defence, conducted, as that defence is to be, by the ablest special pleaders in America. The devices invented to curb and check the President will, I fear, *return to plague the inventors*. He can now plead in his defence an invasion by Congress of a prerogative which, whether constitutional or not, has been sanctioned by the law and custom of the Republic for over half a century. The opportunity to assume this position should never have been given him. The moment he was proved to be dangerous to the extent that he could not be trusted with the usual powers of his office, the proper remedy was, not to pass laws of a doubtful and unusual character, but to draw the weapon from the constitutional armory, placed there for just such an emergency, and with it to strike off his head. This was again and again urged in these columns; but a timid and half-awake Congress allowed the golden moments of opportunity to slip by, the indignation of the people, raised to a fever heat in the Fall of 1866, to cool—and now a rude buffet from the hand of the despot they have vainly tried to fetter, rouses them to the spasmodic cry of impeachment—and thus we confront the issue of to-day.

That the President is technically guilty on the indictment framed, and that the law violated is constitutional, though of an unusual character, seems easily proven. But that the skillful lawyers who conduct the defence will be able to raise clouds of doubt around the whole subject is very certain. This, however, is the least of the dangers which threaten to balk the purpose of the loyal people determined that JOHNSON shall no longer protect treason and punish loyalty in the Presidential chair.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is his ally. Salmon P. Chase, mad with the Presidential fever and desperate in the consciousness of baffled plans, meanly jealous of Wade, and, perhaps, cherishing the forlorn hope of a Democratic nomination, joins forces with the enemy and stands as the Presidential ally. It has been known for a long time that the relations between the Chief Justice and President were more cordial than was made necessary by the mere official relations of the parties, and, last Wednesday night, the rooms of the Chief Justice, filled with the gay and fashionable Winter society of Washington, were startled as by an electric shock when the doors were flung open, and the usher, in a loud voice, announced "The President of the United States and daughter." Few who were present with me will soon forget the significant looks which passed from face to face through those brilliant and crowded rooms, as the unusual event of the President of the United States attending an evening reception of the Chief Justice was fully realized. His carping letter to the Senate—his refusal, at first, to obey the mandate to appear as its presiding officer—and his decisions of the following day, *are but the unfolding of a plot to obstruct and defeat, as far as possible, the conviction of the President.* How far he may be able to work harm depends, of course, on the firmness of the Senate; but, in any event, he is a serious obstacle with evil intentions only limited by his courage, *which latter, fortunately, is not great.* He seems determined to maintain the consistency of a public career which may be summed up in these words: *He never had an opportunity to serve his party that he did not betray it.*

The Senate itself is the next great danger. *There is reason to believe that a serious defection exists among the Republicans on this question.* ROSS, of Kansas, and SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (CHASE'S son-in-law,) are already counted secure as two of the seven Republicans it is necessary to win over to prevent a conviction. The more than probable defection of FESSENDEN would carry at least four more gentlemen who hang on his skirts. The folly of Congress in not providing for the suspension of the President during trial will soon be evident. The boundless opportunity this gives the culprit to corrupt his judges will not remain unimproved.

The most menacing danger of all, however, is the probable decision by a majority of the Supreme Court in the case of McArdle, that the Reconstruction acts are unconstitutional. Congress has failed to pass the law requiring a two-thirds vote for such a decision (TRUMBULL stifled the bill in the Senate,) and we are thus hastening to a point where everything we have gained for loyalty and the negro is to be undone by judicial fiat.

The situation is alarming, and the people must be aroused, or all is lost. There should be a voice from the North, deep and loud enough to make the Senate keep its integrity, and *awe the Supreme Court, with its equivocal Chief, into silence.* Meetings should be held everywhere, and the country awakened to its peril. My feeble pen can do little. What I say here is in the minds and mouths of all who know Washington society or politics at all. Yet you will hardly find it in the editorials or correspondence of a single Northern paper. The "Special Dispatches," which so largely affect public opinion, are all carefully moulded by crafty politicians here or venal editors there, in the interests of some candidate, never caring to speak the exact truth once; and so the good ship, with the passengers all unwarned, drifts on an unknown and dangerous shore.

If the President comes out of that Senate Chamber triumphant and armed with the pronounced decision of the Supreme Court on the unconstitutionality of reconstruction, what law in the interest of freedom and loyalty will be thenceforth regarded? Proscription of loyal men, rehabilitation of traitors, the trampling down of the negro in blood, and his own reelection by the combined diabolism of the country, North and South, to all of which a demoralized Republican Party could offer but a weak resistance—this is the future which presents itself as the inevitable sequence of events which are imminent.

The South would then indeed be victorious, and a "dawdling" Congress would witness the sacrifice of a Republic which they had neither the virtue, nor the wisdom, nor the courage to save.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Meeting at St. James' Hall—Speeches of John Bright, Rev. Newman Hall and Others—A Prompt Settlement of the Alabama Claims Advocated.

On the night of Feb. 26, a crowded meeting was held at St. James' Hall, London, for the purpose of hearing Mr. NEWMAN HALL redeliver a lecture on the subject of the relations between England and America, which he addressed on his recent visit to the United States to the principal members of Congress at Washington. Notwithstanding that a considerable sum was charged for admission, the great hall was crowded in every part. The proceeds of the lecture were announced to be in aid of a fund now being collected for the erection of a people's lecture hall and school-room in Southwark.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., who, on entering the room was loudly cheered, took the chair at 8 o'clock. Among the company present on the platform were Mr. E. Baines, M. P., Mr. Hadfield, M. P., Mr. Lawson, M. P., Viscount Amberley, M. P., Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., Mr. Baxter, M. P., Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P., Mr. Stansfeld, M. P., and Mr. Gilpin, M. P.

SPEECH OF MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

The Honorable Chairman, who on rising to address the audience was received with loud cheers, said: I believe it is known to the majority of persons present that it is not by any original intention that I am in the position of Chairman at this meeting. It was intended that this place should be occupied on this occasion by the Duke of Argyll, [cheers] but circumstances, which it is not at all necessary for me to enter into, which he, I am sure, regrets as much as we regret, have prevented his being present to-night. I need not tell you that the Duke of Argyll is very eminent among his countrymen by reason of his high rank, but I may say further that he is very eminent among his order for the intelligence and the liberality which have marked his public career. [Cheers.] I am not sure that there is any man in this country who has taken a more just and generous view of American affairs during the last few years of trouble than was taken by the Duke of Argyll. [Hear, hear.] The cause which he espoused was a cause of which, I am afraid, it may be said that not many rich and not many noble were called to it; but he was one of those who stepped forward and on all occasions was disposed to do justice to the people and to the Government of the United States. [Cheers.] When I was asked to supply his place I could not refuse, for two reasons—first of all, because of my interest in the question which is to be discussed to-night, and, secondly, because of the respect and admiration which I have long felt for my friend, Mr. NEWMAN HALL, who is about to address us. [Cheers.] I have observed the wonderful energy of his life, and how remarkable talents are united with remarkable powers of work on behalf of freedom, morality and religion in this metropolis. [Renewed cheers.] Mr. NEWMAN HALL has very recently had the opportunity which probably few of us have had, and which probably few of us may ever have, of visiting the United States. I went down to Liverpool on the morning that he sailed. I met him and another of our countrymen, who is present on this platform—Lord AMBERLEY—[cheers]—on board the *Cuba* steamer, and I had a very strong, I might almost say envy of their fortune, that they were about to visit a country of so great interest to us, and indeed to all the world. But I agree with an observation that Lord AMBERLEY made just now in the committee-room, that, after all, it was pleasanter to be at home and to look back upon all that he had passed through there, than to be on the deck of a steamer in Liverpool on a very rainy morning, about commencing his voyage across the Atlantic. Now, I presume we shall hear to-night a good deal that is true, and something that is new with regard to the United States; and every man who can tell something true of the United States to the people of England is, I think, a great, a true friend of this country. [Hear, hear.] There is nothing with regard to the questions between the two countries which has done so great mischief as the ignorance which has prevailed among us. [Hear, hear.] And it is not that we are more ignorant than other people. I believe the Americans, to a large extent, are not very well acquainted with us; and I scarcely ever read anything that a Frenchman has written about England that does not appear to be ludicrous from its non-acquaintance with the habits, the customs, and the feelings of our people. But these are cases in which ignorance is simply ignorance; there are other cases in which it is prodigious mischief and possible danger. [Hear, hear.] It is just seven years since we were all startled with the events then occurring in the United States, State after State erecting the banner of rebellion and seceding from the great Republic. If we look back to the time, we shall see what a misfortune it was to us that our people, and some of those who ought to have been best instructed, were so ignorant on every matter connected with the United States. [Hear, hear.] I am not quite sure that the greatest ignorance was not found to prevail most extensively among those who consider themselves the instructed classes. [Hear, hear.] For we know perfectly well—without mentioning names—that men in the very highest positions in the political parties in this country exhibited an unacquaintance with American affairs which we now know to have been very remarkable, and to have been followed by very evil consequences. I believe really that it may without exaggeration be said that they knew nothing about America. That which they thought they knew was for the most part altogether wrong, and they were in a rather worse position than if they had absolutely known nothing at all. Some of them could tell you everything, even, I believe, to the minutest fable of the Homeric age; they could tell you nearly all the legends of the ancient world; but with regard to the great English nation on the other side of the Atlantic, they knew nothing which aided them in their course, whether in Parliament or in the Government. [Hear, hear.] If I were to turn for a moment to another class of persons who ought to be well informed, because they not only are held to be, but even avow themselves to be, great public instructors, I should not find much more knowledge among them. I saw not long ago in the house of a gentleman in this metropolis a whole shelf of volumes, I am not sure how many, but I think at least a dozen, and these volumes were composed of leading articles, of correspondence, of paragraphs, and what was then supposed to be important information in every shape, cut out from a powerful newspaper in this country, pasted upon blank leaves. During the four or five years that the war continued, these 12 volumes had been got together by scissors and by paste; but they were 12 volumes of matter which had been from morning to morning published in this city, offered to all the people to be read, tendered to the rich and the powerful especially as the gathered knowledge of the conductors of that journal, with regard to one of the most stupendous events of which the history of the world affords us any narrative. And thus, whether we speak of the members of the Government or of a large portion of the members of Parliament, or I believe of a majority of those who profess to instruct the public through the Press of this metropolis, we know now that seven years ago they were as ignorant as children, and that if you had had a score of the men who sweep the crossings in your streets, they could not possibly have made greater errors than were made by those who ought to have been the leaders of public opinion in this country. [Cheers.] But there was a misfortune added to this, because *the rich and powerful classes were not only ignorant, but their instincts on this question were altogether wrong*—[hear, hear]—and therefore, when they saw beyond the Atlantic the greatest struggle of modern times, and where the case was more decided and pronounced and clear than in any other struggle to which you can point in history, these rich and powerful classes gave their voice and sympathy, I will say without exaggeration, *for the very worst cause for which brave men, at least, ever took up arms.* [Cheers.] But if we come to the great body of the people we find there was a different state of things. [Hear, hear.] I shall not assert for a moment that what we call the mass of the people—and I refer more particularly to the laboring and artisan population of the counties of Lancaster and York—I will not affirm for them that they were more instructed with regard to the geography of the United States—how its great rivers ran, where its great cities were, what was its population and its revenue and so forth. The great body of the people were not minutely informed upon these things, but then they were saved from that other misfortune, for their instincts were altogether right. [Cheers.] There were abundant efforts made in the north of England to lead them to espouse the cause of the South, and to proclaim their wish that the Union should be dissolved. And thus if we had the sad spectacle, on the one hand, of the rich supporting a rebellion whose main object was the continued oppression of a whole race, we had, on the other, the grand and the magnificent spectacle that the great body of the people were, as they always wish to be, the supporters of justice and of freedom. [Cheers.] It was in the month of December, 1861, that the excitement took place in connection with the seizure of certain envoys from an English steamer by an American ship-of-war. I had the opportunity during that excitement of speaking my sentiments to a meeting in the town in which I live. I shall only advert to one expression that I used on that occasion. I advised the Government, and the Parliament, and the people of England to treat the American nation during their great and calamitous struggle with a generous and friendly neutrality. I did not for a moment suppose that anybody could urge that it was our business as a nation to take up arms, or to interfere directly in that great struggle; but I thought that we had the power, by a generous and friendly neutrality, at any rate to express our sympathy with whatever was good in the United States. Unfortunately, however, the Government of the day, probably influenced by the unfortunate atmosphere with which it was surrounded, treated the whole question with what I will call a cold and an ungenerous neutrality. [Hear, hear.] The result of all that, I need not enter into. It is written in a pile of blue-books. It is felt now in the office of almost every merchant; it touches now the feelings, and *sometimes excites the alarm of almost all thoughtful men, and I hope also of thoughtful women in this Kingdom.* [Cheers.] Now, if the Government at that time had taken that very simple advice which I tendered them, to observe a generous and a friendly neutrality, what would have been the result? Why, the two nations would have been knit together in bonds which no Minister, and no Cabinet, and no Press could by any means have burst asunder. [Cheers.] I know this from, I will say, the excessive kindness with which I have been treated by Americans both in this country and in their own country; and if all the people of England, if all the rich class, if all the powerful conductors of the Press, if your Cabinet Ministers—if they had held the same generous language toward the people of the United States, then we should have been as near together as if there was not a drop of ocean between us, and I might have defied any man or any body of men, any Government or any nation, any accident or any cause, to have separated those two great nations. In the time to come they would have been one nation in sympathy, and they would have been a great and powerful guarantee for freedom and civilization in the world. [Loud cheers.] But at the present moment, instead of this, we are separated by many suspicions and by much dislike, and I am afraid that in the course of the address to which we are about to listen we shall hear that there is in the United States among many persons a very bitter feeling when memory turns back to the events of the last seven years. Now I am not one of those who believe that the state of things between England and America is without remedy, or that it is highly alarming. I do not believe that the negotiations on questions that now are pending between the two countries are absolutely closed, and I have the most complete faith that there are good men enough, in number, in the United States and in England, to bring about before any long time a just and a complete settlement of all the important questions which are now unsettled between the two nations. [Hear.] However, we must admit this—I admit it not with surprise, but I confess it with great sorrow—that the great ignorance which prevailed seven years ago has been productive of enormous injury to both nations; and probably throughout the whole of this generation there will be felt in the United States the kind of feeling which we have as individuals when we have received an injury from one from whom we have a right to expect good. [Hear, hear.] And that is a feeling far worse, it goes far deeper, and is far less accessible to remedy, than if we received an injury from a person whom we have heretofore deemed hostile to us. It is impossible for an Englishman to know how much the Americans value the opinion of this country. [Hear, hear.] We cannot trace our ancestors back to those parts of the continent from which many hundred years ago they came. We are here where we were born, and where our families have livered for generations. We have no special sympathy with distant countries, as the Americans have with us. When they come over here, you may find them in almost all parts of the Kingdom visiting parish registries and churchyards, looking up old books, and endeavoring to find out where their great grandfathers came from, and it is to them an intense satisfaction when they can trace their families to some spot, to them some favored spot, in this island. [Hear, hear.] Well, then, regard them as they have been for the last seven years—for four years at least. For a moment many thought them on the ground with the garroter at their throat. They were struggling for their life, for all that every citizen of that great Republic holds to be dear in public affairs, and they feel that we did not treat them with that friendly and generous neutrality which they had a right to expect from us as a nation from which their fathers went forth. [Cheers.] Then, if most of this, and I will hope that most of it has arisen from the ignorance which has prevailed here, are we not right to-night in coming here to welcome one of our countrymen, eminent in his own walk in life, eminent also for his services in the cause of freedom and of peace? [Cheers.] He has visited the United States, and spent several months there. He has been received with the greatest cordiality by the most eminent men connected with the Government at Washington. He knows what are their feelings, what are their hopes, and he comes here to tell us what he has seen and heard, what he has thought, and to add to our stock of knowledge on the American question. [Hear, hear.] *If we have made these great mistakes in the past, let us not, if possible, continue in error.* [Hear, hear.] Let us welcome him as one who can tell us much that probably we do not accurately know. Let us give him on this occasion the attention which is due to him, to his own character, and to the magnitude of the question which he is about to discuss before us. I shall now call upon Mr. NEWMAN HALL to deliver the lecture which has been advertised, and to which I am sure you will pay the attention it will merit. The honorable gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

Rev. NEWMAN HALL followed Mr. BRIGHT, and was succeeded in turn by Mr. W. E. FORSTER, who moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting express its hearty good will toward America, and pledges itself to support any government in its efforts to effect a prompt, righteous and pacific settlement of all international differences, especially those connected with the *Alabama* claims."

This was unanimously adopted. The proceedings shortly afterward terminated.

Xtraordinary cures of coughs and colds result from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—*Advertisement.*

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
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The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
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COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in [illegible], **to facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
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Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Catarrh and Bronchitis! Never Cured Reason why.—These fatal diseases, the parents of consumption, are always combined with Scrofula. There is no other cure for any scrofulous complications but *Nature's sovereign remedials from plants.* Medical Circular, one stamp. WM. R. PRINCE, Nurseries, Flushing, New-York.

Miller & Co., No. 3 Union-square.—Ladies', Misses', Boy's and Infant's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. Ladies patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway. Wedding Cards, the most elegant in the City. Note paper ready stamped.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BARNES—MALLOY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 11, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. C. H. Paine, Mr. AMBROSE E. BARNES to Miss HENRIETTA, only daughter of the late R. S. Malloy, both of Brooklyn, E. D.

CROSSMAN—BARTON.—On Wednesday, March 11, by Rev. George Hollis, Mr. GEORGE CROSSMAN, of Southport, Conn., to Miss MARY L. BARTON, of New-York.

HOLMES—RANDOLPH.—On Wednesday, March 11, at Long Island City, L. I., by Rev. L. B. Dunn, WILLIAM W. HOLMES, of Jersey City, N. J., to REBECCA F. RANDOLPH, of Elizabeth City, N. J. No cards.
☞ Elizabeth City, N. J., papers please copy.

HOLTBY—HOW.—On Tuesday, March 10, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, JABEZ BUNTING HOLTBY, M. D., to Mrs. JULIA M. HOW, all of this City. No cards.

SMITH—SMITH.—On Monday, Feb. 17, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, Mr. ALBERT SMITH, of London, England, to Miss RUTH N. SMITH, of Patchogue, Long Island.

DIED.

ACKLAND.—On Wednesday, March 11, HATTIE ANN BURR ACKLAND, aged 7 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of her father, Thomas R. Ackland, late deceased, and those of her grandfather, James M. Riblet, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday afternoon, March 14, at 2 o'clock, from No. 33 7th-st., New-York.

BARTLET.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday morning, March 12, EBENEZER BARTLET, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 238 Meadow-st., Hoboken, this day, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Newburyport, Mass., for interment.

BOOTH.—On Thursday morning, March 11, MARY M. BOOTH, daughter of the late Talmon Booth.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 82 West 4th-st., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CROSBY.—At Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday, March 11, THEODORE T. CROSBY, son of P. D. Crosby, in the 15th year of his age.

Funeral from his father's residence on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

LAMAN.—On Thursday, March 12, CARRIE J., wife of Dr. W. W. Laman, in the 30th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 359 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LAMSON.—In Paris, France, on Tuesday, March 10, suddenly, JOHN LAMSON, of the firm of Lane, Lamson & Co., of this City.

LEASK.—On Wednesday, March 11, MARGARET, wife of Henry G. Leask, in her 41st year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Baptist Mariners' Temple, corner of Henry and Oliver sts., on Sunday at 3½ P. M.

MCCLAVE.—On Thursday, March 12, JOHN, son of John and Louisa O. McClave, aged 2 years, 1 month and 27 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 404 West 46th-st., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PIERSON.—On Wednesday, March 11, LOUIS GROSVENOR PIERSON, only son of Charles H. and Fannie M. Pierson, aged 3 years.

Funeral ceremony at the residence of his parents, Inwood, N. Y., at 9½ o'clock this morning. Cars leave 30th-st., North River, at 8½ A. M.

RHODES.—On Thursday, March 12, Mrs. ANNA RHODES, relict of the late Richard Rhodes, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her son, Wm. W. Rhodes, No. 246 East 25th-st., near 2d-av.

SLAIGHT.—At Nice, France, on the 13th day of February last, NATHANIEL C. SLAIGHT, of Jersey City, N. J., in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Friday, March 13, at 12 o'clock M., in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, York-st., Jersey City. His remains will be removed to the church from the residence of his father-in-law, David Taylor, Esq., No. 12 Sussex-place, in said city, half an hour before the services, and thence taken to Morristown, N. J., for interment. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral.

STILES.—At Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 11, SCHUREMAN A., son of W. H. and Mary C. Stiles, aged 4 years and 7 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, on Friday, March 13, at 1½ P. M. A train will leave the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11½ o'clock A. M., for Mamaroneck; return train leaves Mamaroneck for New-York at 4:20 P. M.

TEMPLETON.—On Wednesday, March 11, at her residence, No. 107 East 21st-st., Miss OLIVIA TEMPLETON.

Her friends and relatives and those of Wm. Templeton Johnson and George T. Strong, are invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Church, on Friday next at 3½ P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S-A-R-S-A-P-A-R-I-L-L-I-A-N-

As prepared under Dr. Radway's new process of obtaining the active properties from vegetable substances (*in vacuo*,) associated with other ingredients of extraordinary medicinal power, enters largely into RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT. One bottle of this remedy contains more of the active curative properties of Sarsaparilla than ten of the largest sized bottles sold under the name of Sarsaparilla in use. Sarsaparilla, although popular with the public as a purifier of the blood, is not considered a reliable remedial agent with physicians, except as a *vehicle* to convey more active agents; this is a fact well known to medical men; and the remedies put forth as great curatives, and made in the ordinary way of the common Sarsaparilla root or extract, are inert or useless in the more aggravated forms of disease. The only true and valuable curative principle in Sarsaparilla is the SARSAPARILLIAN, as prepared by Dr. Radway. One ounce of the Sarsaparillian contains more medicinal power than TEN POUNDS of the Sarsaparilla root, as used by the makers of the advertised Sarsparilla. Let a person who has been using any of the incompatible and washy decoctions, or syrups of the advertised Sarsaparillas, try one bottle of Dr. Radway's Renovating Resolvent. One teaspoonful of the Resolvent Sarsaparillian will prove the great power of this remedy, and the utter weakness and uselessness of the ordinary decoctions made from the inert root.

If afflicted with Skin Diseases, Pustules, Tetters, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Roughness, Pimples or Sores, a few teaspoonfuls will eradicate these blemishes, and secure a clear, smooth and beautiful skin.

If Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancerous or sloughing Ulcers, Mercurial or Syphiloid, the Resolvent is a radical cure.

If suffering with Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra; if there are brick dust deposits, or white threads like silk, or albumen shreds, or Deposits in the Urine, a few drops will cure you, and restore the urine to its healthy and natural color.

If you suffer from Catarrh or Paralysis of the Bladder; if the discharge of water causes pain; or if the urine is scanty, bloody, a few doses will remove all difficulty. One teaspoonful of Resolvent has frequently secured an easy flow where catheters were obliged to be used. In all cases of suppression or Retention of the Urine, Weakness of the Kidneys, or Granular Degeneration of the Kidneys, the Resolvent will cure.

In cases of Consumption of the Lungs this remedy has worked wonders. People may marvel and doubt; it is nevertheless true. It will stop decay and waste of the lungs, and one teaspoonful will loosen the phlegm and enable the patient to expectorate with ease, and will stop the most troublesome coughs. The theory of cure is explained in Dr. Radway's new medical book, *False and True*, now in press. Persons afflicted with Lung, Kidney, Bladder, Skin, Syphiloid and other chronic diseases, are invited to call on Dr. Radway, No. 87 Maiden-lane, from 12 to 2 P. M. Consultation free. Persons at a distance, by writing out their cases, will receive attention. Address J. RADWAY, M. D., No. 87 Maiden-lane. Price of Sarsaparillian Resolvent, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5. See that the word Sarsaparillian is on the label of each bottle.

N. B.—Ladies suffering from weakening discharges or uterine difficulties, are assured that the *Resolvent* is a safe and pleasant cure. Every lady should read *False and True*, a new medical book, with illustrations. Address RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York; GEORGE C. GOODWIN, No. 38 Hanover-st., Boston.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
NO. 479 BROADWAY,
four doors below Broome-st.,
are now opening an invoice of
PAINTED CHINESE PORCELAIN,
Consisting of plates, dishes, compotiers, cups and saucers, punch-bowls, cuspidores, &c.
ROGERS, SMITH & CO.'S PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY AND TEA-TRAYS.
CHINA DINNER SETS a specialty of our house.
GOOD QUALITY AND LOW PRICES.

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—THE MEMory of Dr. WISTAR is embalmed in the hearts of thousands whom his BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has cured of coughs, colds, consumption or some other form of pulmonary disease. It is now over forty years since this preparation was brought before the public, and yet the demand for it is constantly increasing.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by druggists generally.

INCOME RETURNS FOR 1867.

S. LASAR, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States and Territories, No. 80 Cedar-st., attends to making up Income Returns, and advises in all matters relating to Internal Revenue. Will call upon clients at their offices or residences.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR LIBRARIES and books.
Cheapest book-store in the world.
New catalogue, No. 18, free. Send a stamp.
1,000 magnificent English books at our price.
100,000 miscellaneous books at your price.
150,000 stereoscopic pictures, scrap prints, at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND USEFUL BOOKS.—ART OF WOOD ENGRAVING, a MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION, with Illustrations, by S. E. Fuller; 50 cents. Combined Annuals of Phrenology and Physiognomy, 200 engravings, 60 cents. The Good Man's Legacy, 25 cents. Education of the Heart, 10 cents. Pope's Essay on Man, Illustrated, $1. Æsop's Fables, pictorial—very fine—$1. How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave, and How to Do Business, one vol., $2 25. Oratory, Sacred and Secular; The Extemporaneous Speaker, $1 50. History of a Mouthful of Bread, $2. Life in the West, $2. New Physiognomy, 1,000 engravings, $5. The Illustrated Phrenological Journal, a first-class Magazine, $3 a year. All works on Short-Hand, on Phonography, on Gymnastics, Dietetics, Physiology, and the Natural Sciences generally, supplied by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

LIFE IN THE WEST; OR, STORIES OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.—By N. C. MEEKER. Ready to-day. One handsome 12mo. vol., 360 pages, tinted paper. Price, post-paid, $2. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 12—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	110¼	110½	5-20 C., '67,........	106⅝	106¾
Coupon, 1881.....	110½	110⅝	10-40 Reg..........	101⅛	101¼
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106¾	107	10-40 Coupon....	101⅛	101⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110⅛	110¼	Gold	139½	139⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107¼	107⅜	June 7.30........	105⅜	105½
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108	108⅛	July 7.30	105⅜	105½
5-20 C. '65, JanJuly	106⅜	106⅝			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates,
FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY 7 PER CENT. MORTGAGE WATER BONDS, THE SECURITY OF WHICH IS UNDOUBTED, FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION, DUE 1887. FOR SALE AT A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS
&C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, March 12, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 30 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 90 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MISSOURI PAST DUE COUPONS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
JAY COOKE & CO.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

$250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by

SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

SCOTT AND
MERCER COUNTY, ILL.,
RACINE,
KENOSHA AND
WATERTOWN BONDS,
Wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Western securities of all varieties.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH and INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba line) preferred stock wanted by

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at par, a limited amount of the

BONDS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

These bonds bear *six per cent. interest, payable in gold,* and the principal is *redeemable in gold* in twenty years. The coupons are payable semi-annually, in Boston, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October. The whole loan amounts to $800,000, and is secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company to Ex-Gov. Israel Washburn, Jr., and Mayor Jacob McLellan, Trustees.

The Company is chartered by the State of Maine with a capital of $1,000,000, and the whole authorized issue of bonds is the above amount. The contract for material and the completion of the entire works is with the New-Jersey Water and Gas Pipe Company, under guarantees and bonds commensurate with the value and importance of the works. It covers every detail at and from the lake and through the city, including the reservoir, and calls for the completion of the works by December next.

The supply of water is from Lake Sebago and its tributaries, which, together, cover an area of 150 square miles. The works are based upon a supply for three times the present population of Portland. The water is obtained by gravitation and without machinery, the lake being 247 feet above tidewater, and distant from the city 16 miles.

For further information in regard to the bonds apply to Messrs. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st., or to

G. T. BONNER & CO.,
No. 20 Broad-st.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon MONDAY, March 23, 1868, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on TUESDAY MORNING, March 24, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1868.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868.

SOUTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. Bonds and Virginia Six Per Cent. Stock for sale low by

MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers,
No. 19 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
National Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at PAR and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
New-York.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868, at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th day of March.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable on demand.

At the same meeting Mr. William B. Flowery was appointed Secretary.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

PERSONAL.

C. L. M. WILL FIND A LETTER AT UNION-square Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE, BY ORDER OF HEIRS of valuable property in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., known as the residence of the late Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the heirs of the late Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott:

The valuable plot of land, together with the substantial mansion house thereon, situate on Jersey-st., Madison and Jefferson avs., in the city of Elizabeth, New-Jersey, known as the residence of the late Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott. Jersey-st. is paved with the Belgian pavement and sewered. Madison and Jefferson avs. are also sewered. The main house is two-story and attic, built of brick and stone, has two wings attached, (frame,) two stories high, gas and water in the house. This property has a front on Jersey-st. of 380 feet, and extends back on Madison-av. 329 feet, and on Jefferson-av. over 316 feet; it is located in the most desirable part of the beautiful City of Elizabeth, and is of easy access from New-York; will, if desired, be sold in plots to suit purchasers.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF EIGHTY VALUABLE lots, situated on 5th-av., opposite Central Park, Madison, 3d and 4th avs., 65th, 66th, 67th, 76th, 77th, 85th, 86th, 89th, 90th and 115th sts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New-York.

5TH-AV.—2 lots, s. e. corner 65th-st., opposite Central Park.
MADISON-AV.—4 lots, n. w. corner of 65th-st.
MADISON-AV.—4 lots, n. w. corner of 66th-st.
4TH-AV.—8 lots, west side, comprising the entire front, between 66th and 67th sts.
3D-AV.—3 lots, west side, between 114th and 115th sts.
65TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 200 feet east of 5th-av.
65TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 95 feet west of Madison-av.
66TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, 100 feet east of 5th-av.
66TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 95 feet west of Madison-av.
66TH-ST.—8 lots, north side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.
67TH-ST.—8 lots, south side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.
76TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 45 feet east of Madison-av.
77TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 45 feet east of Madison-av.
85TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, 94 feet west of Av. A.
86TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, 97 ft. 9 inch. west of Av. A.
89TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 200 feet west of 9th-av.
90TH-ST.—8 lots, south side, 200 feet west of 9th-av.
115TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 65 feet west of 3d-av.

Terms at sale. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER OF HOBOKEN-ST., COLLINS' HOTEL.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the lot of land, with the brick building thereon, situate on the southwest corner of West and Hoboken sts., known as "Collins' Hotel," opposite the Albany Steamboat Landing.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CORNER OF ROOSEVELT AND MADISON STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the German Mission House Association.

ROOSEVELT-ST.—The lot of land, with the two 2½-story brick buildings thereon, situate on the north-west corner of Madison and Roosevelt sts., and known as Nos. 35 and 37 Roosevelt-st. Store in the corner building.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY NO. 98 MAIDEN-LANE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of THOMAS T. READ, Esq., executor of ROBERT McCOSKRY.

MAIDEN-LANE—The lot of land with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the southerly side of Maiden-lane, a short distance west of Pearl-st., and known as No. 98 Maiden-lane. Lot 22x79.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 58TH AND 59TH STS., OPPOSITE Central Park, and near Grand Circle at 8th-av. entrance.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 17, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

59TH-ST.—3 lots south side of 59th-st., and about 114 feet 9¾ inches from Grand Circle at 8th-av. entrance; each 25x100 feet 5 inches.

58TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 95 feet east of Broadway, and directly in the rear of the above; 25x100 feet 5 inches.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE store and dwelling on southeast corner of Union and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, at the City salesroom, Court-st., on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers.

Lot 25x87; house 25x50.

Sale positive. Possession May 1. Sixty per cent. on mortgage.

J. R. SMITH, Executor,
No. 293 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PICTURES, comprising some of the finest works in this country.

Will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, 18th, and THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the

LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.:

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Jas. M. Hart,
A. Bierstadt,
S. R. Gifford,
K. Van Elton,
Louis Lang,
R. W. Hubbard,
J. F. Cropsey,
W. L. Sonntag,
J. R. Brevoort,
J. G. Brown,
Smillie,
J. W. Casilaer,
and others.

FOREIGN ARTISTS.

Just received from Goupil & Co., Paris, by M. Knoedler, comprising many of the finest works in this country, viz.:

Meissonier,
Ed. Frere,
Plassan,
Vautier,
Dubufe,
Merle,
Koek Koek,
Beranger,
Toulemouche,
E. Verboeckhoven,
O. Achenbach,
J. Robie,
and others.

The above will be on exhibition on and from Friday, 13th inst., day and evening, until the sale as above.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

On FRIDAY, March 13, at 10 o'clock, at the private stables in West 15th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., horses, carriages, harness, &c., belonging to the late Mr. John Jacob Astor, deceased.

PAIR BAY HORSES, 11 or 12 years old, switch tails, sound and kind family horses, are afraid of nothing and may be driven with safety.

ONE BAROUCHE, made by LAWRENCE.

ROCKAWAY, in good condition, with pole, made by LAWRENCE.

BUGGY, shifting pole, by LAWRENCE.

Double harness, nearly new; second-hand carriage harness, buggy harness, two riding saddles, whips, &c., &c.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

On SATURDAY, March 14, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors; mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet tables; wardrobe, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in hair cloth; rosewood and black walnut marble-top centre tables; black walnut extension dining tables, chairs, china, crockery, glassware, &c., &c.; oilcloths and stair carpets, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 12th and 13th March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known

BERRIAN WAREROOMS,

No. 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, in which will be found every article used by families in housekeeping. This is the most complete stock ever offered for sale by public auction in this City. Catalogues on morning of sale.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

On THURSDAY, March 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 400 4th-av., near 29th-st.,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MR. THOS. BRIEN, WHO IS RELINQUISHING THE RETAIL BUSINESS,

Consisting of elegant mantel, pier and oval mirrors, richly framed; pier vases, stands and tables; picture frames, engravings, photographs, &c. Also, tables, show-cases, tools, &c., &c., without reserve.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 13, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

1,500 boxes Malaga Raisins, crown basket and London layers and loose Muscatels.
500 packages Raisins, stained.
200 boxes Valencia Raisins.
1,003 boxes prime Naples Maccaroni.
25 bags Ivica Almonds.
10 bags Walnuts.
125 baskets prime Naples Figs.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 5 East River:
4,500 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Antelope*, from Messina.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER,
(of the late firm of Miner & Somerville,)
No. 39 Nassau-st. and 82 5th-av.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 10 WALKER-ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 17, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WALKER-ST.—The valuable lot, with the three-story brick building, No. 10 Walker-st., north side, 100 feet from West Broadway, sold subject to an agreement to pay for party-wall on east side when used. Lot 25x100 feet.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer—Office No. 515 Washington-st., near Spring.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 6 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., comprising the furniture of a three-story house, and consists of one rosewood parlor suite in satin brocade, by Stoney; eight rosewood marble-top tables, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, curled hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows, fine Brussels and three-ply carpets, hat-rack, dining and kitchen furniture, &c. Sale positive. By order of

JOHN GALBRAITH, Trustee.

RUDDEROW, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE. — ASSIGNEES' SALE. —In Bankruptcy—RUDDEROW, JONES & CO. will sell on MONDAY, March 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 124 Church-st., New-York, by order of Edward J. Minot and Augustus Whittemore, Assignees in Bankruptcy of B. M. Cohen & Co., all the stock of furnishing goods, woolens, &c., contained in said store, No. 124 Church-st., together with store fixtures, &c., &c. Terms cash on the day of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE statuary, artistic bronzes, mosaic tables, Italian marble and alabaster statuettes and vases, clocks, &c., of the late importation of Messrs. T. Zannonia & Co., on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 16th, 17th and 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock each day, by HENRY D. MINER & BARKER, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st. Full particulars of which will be given in a few days.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A VALUABLE three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 94 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, at auction, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., through Wyckoff & Little, Auctioneers, at the City Salesroom, Court-st. Location near Fulton-av., and first class; ten minutes' walk from the ferries; house contains all improvements. Sale positive.

J. R. SMITH, Executor, No. 293 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec26-lawtomar25

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM SAMUELS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN B. BROWN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of McIntyre & Brown, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH, 12 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MICHAEL A. EGAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New York.
MARCH 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE HENRY GOODRIDGE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HIRAM B. WETHERELL, of the town of Freetown, in the County of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, who has carried on business as clerk for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in bankruptcy at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 12, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAHLON S. FROST, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Mahlon S. Frost, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1868.
f28-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LYON BERHARD, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Lyon Berhard, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st. in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1868.
f28-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. BATTIE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles M. Battie, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of February, 1868.

f28-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON N. COHEN, Jr., a bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Aaron N. Cohen, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1868.
mh6-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY O. NICHOLS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At Catskill, in said District, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1868. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by the above named Henry O. Nichols, of Athens, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of March instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same before Theodore P. Gates, Esq., one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house, in the Village of Catskill, in said District, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

GEORGE F. BETTS,
mh6-law3wF* Clerk of the District Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. BELCHER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John S. Belcher, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims, provable under said act, and that the 24th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Attorneys, No. 45 William-st., City. f28-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT B. HIGHET and JAMES F. CLARK, bankrupts.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robert B. Highet and James F. Clark, (who composed the late copartnership of Highet & Clark,) of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh6-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 441.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FLANDRAU, Jr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Flandrau, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 16th day of January, A. D., 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh6-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THUNIS H. HAULENBECK, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thunis H. Haulenbeck, of the village of Kingston, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated Kingston, March 3, 1868.
DANIEL E. KEYSER, Assignee,
mh6-law3wF* Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of NEWTON S. BRIGGS, bankrupt.— To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Newton S. Briggs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Jan. 24, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f28-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS WERTHEIMER and SAMUEL LISBERGER. Whereas upon the hearing of the above matter it was alleged and proof made that all the creditors of the said alleged bankrupts have entered into an agreement in writing, whereby their claims have been compromised and settled. And thereupon the said Court ordered notice to be given that unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 15th day of March, 1868, the said petition will be dismissed.

mh6-law3wF* G. R. FOX, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Newburg, in said District, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of EPHRAIM BUILIS, of the town of Cornwall, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. D. A. STEPHENS,
f28-law3wF of Newburg, N. Y., Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY VAN HOLLAND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH CHAMPION, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, N. J., before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal,
District of New-Jersey, as Messenger.
Dated MARCH 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMSON J. ROTHSCHILD and NATHAN BACHMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 13, 1868.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS KYLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupt and other persons interested, that on the 11th day of March, 1868, a petition was duly filed in said Court by Josiah J. Burgess, assignee of said bankrupt, for leave to compound a debt in favor of the estate of said bankrupt against Marks & Levy, and that on the same day an order was made directing that a hearing of the matters stated in said petition be had before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, the Register in charge of these proceedings, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, at which time and place all creditors and other persons interested are required to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition, authorizing the compounding of said debt as stated therein.—New-York, March 12, 1868.

GEORGE F. BETTS,
Clerk of said District Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of WILLIAM J. PARSONS and CHARLES C. PARSONS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William J. Parsons and Charles C. Parsons, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all of their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of March, instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1868.
mh6-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARNOLD WOODWARD, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Arnold Woodward, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f28-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of MARCUS G. HEILNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Marcus G. Heilner, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868. ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
f28-law3wF* No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL E. HULL, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel E. Hull, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of Samuel E. Hull, by Allen & Jonnson, his attorneys.

Dated at New-York City, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK,
mh13-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of ABRAHAM LEVY, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Levy, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of March, A. D., 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh13-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of LOUISA HIRSCHBERG, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.— To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Louisa Hirschberg, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon her own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868. DANIEL MARX, Assignee,
mh13-law3wF* No. 60 White-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of DANIEL S. SINCLAIR, Bankrupt:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel S. Sinclair, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the said district.—Dated at Jersey City, March 4, 1868.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
mh6-law3wF* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The Summer session will open March 9. Number of boarders limited. Terms $150 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue.

THOMAS G. SHRIVER, A. M.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau—
For supplying Schools with Teachers;
For representing Teachers who want positions;
For *giving* parents information of good schools;
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All Teachers should have the "Application Form."
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J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, THEOLOGICAL Seminary Place, Newburg, N. Y.; a classical and commercial boarding-school for boys; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Apply for circulars to HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

CHESTNUT VALLEY INSTITUTE, NEW-CANAAN, Conn., (recently Oak Hill of Yonkers, N. Y.)—Commercial and Collegiate; Grounds, 63 acres; number limited. Circulars on address. N. W. STARR, Principal.

TUITION FREE.—A NORMAL CLASS OF twenty pupils will be formed at the opening of the Spring term of the Hudson River Institute, April 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

A SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS (PRUSSIAN method) on a beautiful farm at Shrubóak, 47 miles from the City. Consult the Principal, Dr. RICHARDS, for one week, at Room No. 10, New-York University.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

CLASSIC AND ELEGANT FRENCH taught by a Parisian; method easy and rapid. Address LESSONS, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES — GREAT BARGAINS.— Now on hand several new carriages on consignment that must be sold; several second-hand ones, all styles, at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1867.

Paint Cups two successive years, Limerick and Cork. Many prizes Royal Agricultural and Royal Dublin Societies' shows.

J. C. COOPER can supply EGGS of Dorking, Spanish, Bramah, Houdan, Crève Cœur, La Flèche, Gold Polands, Malay, Game, Sultans, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks at 9s. the single dozen, 21s. for three dozen; Toulouse Geese, 13s.; Cambridge and Norfolk Turkeys, 21s. per dozen. Also, selected birds of the several varieties, all the French breeds, as well as any others, can be imported from prize yards and safely forwarded from Cork, the nearest European port.

COOPER HILL, Limerick, Ireland.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY.— Gold dust, bar gold and silver bought at No. 38 Chatham-st.; diamonds, pearls and other precious stones and second-hand watches bought and sold.

A. BARNARD, Gold and Silver Refiner,
No. 38 Chatham-st., New-York.

SOMETHING NEW—A PATENT BAG-HOLDER, which enables one man to do the work of two. Patent granted Dec. 31, 1867. Rights for States, counties, towns, or the entire right for sale, at a low figure. Inquire of N. P. PALMER, at the Whitney House, from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good baker, and jellies and all kinds of desserts and pastry; no objection to the country or California. Call for two days at No. 116 East 23d-st., near the Bowery; best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one that thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking, pastries, breakfast bread and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 277 1st-av., in the bakery-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to take care of a lady or invalid, do family sewing, and assist in housekeeping if required; has good City reference from last place, where she has lived twelve years. Call at No. 199 9th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress or as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; the best of City reference can be given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Please call at No. 250 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a German woman; she understands hairdressing, and all kinds of dressmaking. Apply at her present situation, No. 64 West 19th-st., between the hours of 1 and 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook; will wash or iron, or do the general housework in a small private family; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; understands the care of children and plain sewing; willing to assist at washing or ironing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 54 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN who thoroughly understands her business as child's nurse; is a good seamstress; good reference; would go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as good cook in a private family; has no objection to go to Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days at No. 281 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, family or gentlemen's washing, at her own house; is a good laundress, and understands fluting. Call on or address Mrs. MAC, No. 532 East 14th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS plain cook, washer and ironer, or would assist in upstairs work in a small family; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 547 Greenwich-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid; no objection to fine washing; understands fluting perfectly; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 251 West 48th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has good reference. Apply at No. 84 White's-place, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as cook and to assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are Protestants and well recommended. Call for two days at No. 274 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN A SITUATION as cook and washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; would like a private family in the City or country; will do the general housework, if required; has good reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, or as general servant, by a smart, capable girl; is a good plain cook, first-class washer and ironer and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to take care of children, or can take charge of an infant and sewing on Wheeler & Wilson Machine. Call at No. 241 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron; good reference; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 432 West 32d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, TO GO OUT BY the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and boys' clothes; can operate. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,414 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, A SITUATION by a cook, washer and ironer; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to mind young children; good reference. Apply at No. 152 4th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and sewing in a small private family. Call, for two days, at No. 53 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid in a first-class family; City reference. Call at new No. 249 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, IRONER and washer, by a young Protestant woman; no objection to the country; City reference given. Apply at No. 77 Charlton-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress, or be willing to assist in chamberwork if required. Apply at 44th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., a small house in a lot.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent; good reference can be given. Call at No. 85 6th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, side dishes, pastry and desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 223 East 41st-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION, BY A young American woman; can operate on any machine; would take care of grown children and do chamberwork, if required. Can be seen at 236 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 341 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant nurse as child's nurse or lady's maid; would travel with a family to Europe. Can be seen for two days at No. 404 2d-av., near 23d-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as nurse, who can take care of a child from its birth, or take charge of a nursery; ten years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 324 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 208 West 18th-st.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF ONE OR two children, by a Protestant girl, capable of teaching and sewing. First-class references. Address A. C., Station D.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as laundress; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook; assist with the washing; reference given. Can be seen at 94 Jane-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook. Can be seen at No. 195 7th-av.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man as gardener; has over 25 years' experience in all its branches; best City reference can be given. Address W. D., Bridgman's flower store, No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL and energetic farmer, a situation to take the entire charge of a farm; can give the best of reference; wife take charge of house or dairy, if required. Address X. Y., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO ANSWERED X. Y.'S advertisement yesterday will send his address, X. Y. will call.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS German gardener and florist; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is also a good landscape gardener; best City references. Address G. B., Reid's flower-store, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener or assistant florist by an obliging, competent and reliable man, single, 31, American; would drive; is a desirable person. Address A. G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man having no children; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, fruits, vegetables and lawns; can give the best of reference from former and later employers. Address L. D., Box 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY YOUNG man, a situation as waiter in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business; good City references; no objection to the country. Call at or address W. S., No. 214 East 22d-st., old No. 116.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant man; has lived five years in last place; best City references; not afraid of work. Address for one week, J. H., at Mr. Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; advertiser is a Protestant and can be highly recommended by his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last twelve months. Address, for two days, No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; understands garden, green-house, grapery, fruit, flowers and vegetables; twelve years reference. Address J. B. H., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a middle-aged man who has a thorough knowledge of his business. Apply for three days to HEALY & CO., No. 534 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT waiter a situation; would take charge of an invalid; perfect master of his business; good references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener; understands stock, grapery and fruits of all kinds. Any gentleman wanting such a man may address M. C. D., Box No. 190 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; his wife as first-class laundress or good plain cook; best City reference. Address S. V., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, HAVING no family, a situation as coachman; his wife would do house laundry or needlework; he will make himself useful at anything. Address M. Y., Box 187 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business; has two years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, R. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; is steady, honest and industrious; a careful driver, and good vegetable gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; has good country reference if required. Address P. K., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A CULTIVATED YOUNG GENTLEMAN, (Protestant,) who has studied farming, a situation as manager or overseer of a farm. Has been a resident of this country for eighteen months, and can furnish first-class references. Address R. B., Box No. 5,462 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, with a small family; can give the best of reference; understands his business in all its branches. Address P. M., in care R. Walsh, Esq., Yonkers, Oak Lawn, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 17, A SITUATION in a wholesale house; is a good penman, understands book-keeping, and has a pretty good knowledge of German; best references given. Address E. H. B., care J. D. Hegeman, 3d-av., 121st st., Harlem.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, married, a place in the country with a gentleman; can make himself generally useful; is a good milker, and assist in garden and work with horses. Address, for two days, 227 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener; is well experienced in growth of fruit, vegetables and flowers; has ten years' references for sobriety and capability; is married, with small family. Address T. B., South Bergen, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man as nurse to an invalid gentleman, in city or country; understands his business; can give good City references. Inquire at No. 252, corner of 28th-st. and 4th-av., for REPLER. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A MAN, A SITUATION AS gardener; understands the care and treatment of green-houses, graperies, flowers and vegetable garden in all its branches; can give good reference. Address in care of G. JOHNSON, Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man of long experience; is a good, careful driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good City references; is willing and obliging. Address J. N., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a married man, with small family; the best City reference given. Can be seen, or address M. C., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store, for two days.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS TO procure a situation for a person who has lived with him for some years as coachman and groom. Apply to No. 98 Pine-st., or stable No. 114 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH competent and active young married man as gardener. Address J., Gardener, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man, (an American,) aged 25; can refer to last employer. Address W. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO WORK ON shares, or to take charge of a farm; good references given. Address T. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A STATEN ISLAND DYEING office, in the City, a respectable, smart, intelligent, honest boy, to learn the office business; must reside with his parents and not be afraid to work; salary, $3 50 for the first six months; situation permanent. Address STATEN ISLAND, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN.—A YOUNG MAN who understands the paper-hanging and upholstery business. Also, a young man to learn the business. One or two upholsterers wanted. Apply to W. & H. MUMFORD, 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO PAPER MAKERS.—WANTED, A MAN who understands paper-making in all its branches, to take charge of a finishing-room in a paper mill; none but first-class men need apply, to H. V. BUTLER & SON, No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FEW MEN WHO WRITE VERY plainly to assist in the preparation of Wilson's Business Directory. Address, in writing of the applicant, with references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 52 Greene-st. Applications in person will not be attended to.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK and assist with washing and ironing in a private family. Apply at No. 351 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

WANTED—IN A YANKEE-NOTION HOUSE a young man to call off goods; one perfectly familiar can apply by letter, with full recommendations, to BUTLER PITKEN & CO., NO. 356 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house a smart, active boy, 15 years of age, one who writes a good hand and lives in the City. Address, in own hand-writing, A. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE FOR A PHYSICIAN in a respectable neighborhood; between 23d and 50th sts., and between 6th and 10th avs. Address for two days, stating terms, PHYSICIAN, Box 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOUR SMART ACTIVE BOYS IN a wholesale fancy-goods house to learn the business. Apply, by letter, to Box No. 2,935 Post-office.

WANTED—A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE AS gardener and cook for the country. Apply at No. 463 West 22d-st., near 10th-av., from 4 to 6 P. M.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL—STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. Fullam, Springfield, Vt.

WET NURSE WANTED.—APPLY AT DR. Allen's, 105 4th-av., between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FACTORY FOR SALE.

Five-story brick, well built, with four lots attached, in centre of city; terms very reasonable.

NORWAY IRON MANUFACTURING CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANUFACTURE of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

$3.000.—DEMOCRATIC EDITOR WANTED—An opportunity is offered to a competent gentleman with the above amount to purchase half interest in a daily and weekly journal, with job office attached. Address EDITOR, lock Box No. 19 Post-office, Newburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE NEWLY-BUILT FACTORY in West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., known as the Marcher Oval and Picture Frame Manufactory. Inquire at the office, No. 346 West 26th-st., or W. S. CARMAN, No. 744 Broadway.

FACTORY TO RENT ON THE HUDSON River, and dock above Yonkers, 100x45, four floors, or would take an interest in any good business. Call at DAVIS' Machinery Yard, No. 124 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—CORSET, SKIRT AND FANCY goods store, No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th-sts. Apply at Mrs. Phalon's Corset Manufactory, No. 288 Bowery.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $50,000 to $75,000 to take an interest in an old established manufacturing business in Troy, N. Y. Address, Box No. 2,073 New-York Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from 1st-avenue to East River.

2. For building sewers in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets; Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets; One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River; Avenue A, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

3. For building sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

4. For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

1. Both sides of Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from First-avenue to the East River; also, the east side of First-avenue, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-fourth-street.

2. Both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifteenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; also, both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth-street; also, both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Harlem River; also, the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and both sides of One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, from Second to Fourth avenues; also, both sides of Avenue A, from One Hundred and Seventeenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; also, the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to New-avenue, east, and both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Fifth-avenue; also, the west side of Fourth-avenue, and the east side of New-avenue, east, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to one Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street.

3. All the lots on all the blocks lying between Sixty-ninth and Ninety-third streets and the Fourth and Fifth avenues; also all the lots on all the blocks lying between Sixty-seventh and Eighty-fifth streets, and Fourth-avenue and the East River.

4. Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are effected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 10, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867.

EDWARD N. SMITH, } Executors.
LOUISA P. PETTIT,
j3-lw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L. I., on or before the 18th day of March next.

CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.
DATED, Sept. 9, 1867.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA............WEDNESDAY, March 25
COLORADO (new)............WEDNESDAY, April 1
MANHATTAN............WEDNESDAY, April 15

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE........DUCHESNE........SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT........SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT........BOCANDE........SATURDAY, April 18
NAPOLEON III........LEMARIE........SATURDAY, May 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK............SATURDAY..Mar. 14
CITY OF LONDON............SATURDAY..Mar. 21
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax.)..MONDAY.....Mar. 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE............SATURDAY..Mar. 28
CITY OF BOSTON............SATURDAY..April 4

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves............WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves............WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves............WEDNESDAY, April 15
RUSSIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, April 22
Chief cabin passage............$130
Second cabin passage............80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage............145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO............March 12
TARIFA............March 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin............$80 Gold.
Steerage............$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, March 14
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, March 28.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

FRANCE, GRACE............SATURDAY, Mar. 14
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER............SATURDAY, Mar. 21
ERIN, FORBES............SATURDAY, Mar. 28
DENMARK, THOMSON............SATURDAY, April 4

Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $37 currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers fortnightly to LONDON DIRECT from Pier No. 3 North River.

BELLONA, March 21. | WM. PENN, April 18.
CELLA, April 4. | ATALANTA, May 2.

For passage at cheapest currency rates apply to ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st., New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, March 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 2.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY

New sidewheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, March 19.
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 26.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships

HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves..SATURDAY, Mar. 14
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves..SATURDAY, Mar. 21

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburg and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, March 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward goods free of commission.

SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR FERNANDINA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS.

The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, will sail for Fernandina on SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 39 North River.

Through bills of lading signed to points in the interior, Jacksonville, and all places on the St. John's River. Superior passenger accommodations.

For passage or freight apply to FLORIDA RAILROAD CO., No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,

Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT............Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY............Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN............Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE............Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES............Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The new and elegant steamship CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, Apply to the agent, SAMUEL STEVENS, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 14.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 21.

For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, SATURDAY, March 14,
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 20,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 17, CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 24.

For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows: GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."

S. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.

Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 130 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 126 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB SET OF PARLOR furniture, only one year in use, at a great sacrifice; curtains and carpet to match. Apply to HENRY J. KELLY, with Geo. H. Mercer & Co., No. 19 William-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 154 EAST 49th-st.; 19x48x100.5; brown-stone, high-stoop, three stories, basement and cellar; good furnace, European range; hot and cold water on every floor and in every principal room; bath-room; two water closets; gas fixtures throughout; grape vines and flowering shrubbery; all in first-rate condition; can be seen at any time. Inquire of owner on the premises. Possession 1st May or immediately. Price, $18,500; will rent for $2,000.

AVERY J. SMITH, NO. 243 BROADWAY, Room No. 3, has brown stone houses for sale: West 28th-st., $14,000; West 37th-st., $20,000; East 45th-st. and East 50th-st., $23,000; West 45th-st., $25,00; West 51st-st., $25,500; West 56th-st., $28,500; East 46th-st., $26,000; 43d-st., $35,000; West 46th st., $38,000; West 38th-st., splendid, $50,000, and many others; valuable houses to rent or lease, furnished and unfurnished. Examine our lists.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—LARGE PLOT OF GROUND ON Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 516, 25x100 with 100x100 in the rear and buildings thereon. Will be sold if applied for immediately. Inquire at No. 33 Chambers-st. Also, the lease of No. 514, next door, 25x100. Possession of the whole the 1st of May.

BOWERY.—FOR SALE EAST SIDE, NEAR Grand-st., a store, with immediate possession; size, 21x73 feet. Elizabeth-st., a building suitable for manufacturing purposes, 25x98 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN stone front house, 18.9x50, all modern improvements, in perfect order, on 49th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Price, terms and permits with KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

WEST-ST.—FOR SALE NEAR WASHINGTON Market, 40x60 feet, $54,000. WEST-ST.—Five-story hotel, possession May 1, 20x53 feet, $31,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—IN 20TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.; leasehold, $168 ground rent; 25x40x100; two-story brick, with alley to rear; price $4,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS TENEMENTS, four-story brick houses, with stores; price, $17,500; terms easy. Inquire of OWNER, No. 509 West 38th-st., after P. M.

FOR SALE—IN 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a magnificent four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 24x65x100. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

SUBSTANTIAL FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brown-stone house, high stoop, basement and sub-cellar, in splendid order, elegantly decorated, with all modern improvements, containing 14 rooms, fronting Carroll Park; price $20,000, or $25,000 with furniture; terms favorable. Apply to W. A. TOWNSEND, No. 295 Court-st., corner of President.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO NEW FINEly-located, well-built, first-class brick and brown-stone three-story high-stoop houses, 21.6x45; lot 100; all improvements; heater in cellar; plate-glass in front; price and terms reasonable. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, owner, on the premises, Bedford-av., west side, between Myrtle and De Kalb avs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, BETWEEN Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, overlooking the river and New-York.—A large, extra, well-built three-story brick house, 25x45, lot 101, with modern improvements and in fine order. Price $15,000. W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 77 SOUTH 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; house three story, 22.6x44, in thorough repair, with all modern improvements; lot 145 feet deep, filled with grapevines and garden flowers. W. M. RAYMOND, No. 348 Pearl-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—LARGE FIRST-class brown-stone house, $20,000; excellent location, well built and in good order; 25x60x100. Others, $15,000, $16,000, $18,000, $23,000, $25,000. W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, in Claremont, N. J., within 40 minutes of Wall-st. by Central Railroad; 21 trains per day; also accessible by horse cars from Jersey City; modern house; two stories, besides fine cellar and attic; French roof; bath; water; Furnace; grounds comprise 10 city lots; plenty fine fruit and shrubbery; new stable; all in excellent condition; price $17,500. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.

Would call attention to their DESCRIPTIVE LIST issued the 1st of March. Applicants must give name and address, as no notice will be taken of initials or box numbers.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Distant from City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and by steamboat.

Four new built frame houses, with fifty to seventy lots each; delightfully located in select neighborhood, near to and overlooking the waters of Long Island Sound. Free from musketoes; perfectly healthy; and offered for sale on very easy terms.

Also two houses directly on the shore, and overlooking the Sound for miles.

Altogether one of the most delightful places on the Sound. All the houses within ten minutes of two depots, eight churches, and good schools.

Grocers and marketmen come to the premises daily.

The great improvements now being made on the New-Haven Railway, securing at an early day the best road and cars in the United States, avoiding all ferries, makes this property worthy of especial attention. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

150 FINE FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY for sale, including some of the most desirable farms in the State; river fronts, villa sites and pleasant houses in Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchin, New-Brunswick, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy.

Just offered, within the city limits of Rahway, a small house with two acres of ground, covered with grafted fruit-trees and every variety of berries; the strawberry lot afforded more than one hundred quarts per day for five weeks last year of the choicest fruit in the market. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing about 75 acres, about 1½ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion-house, with all modern improvements; farmhouse, barn, grapehouse, greenhouse and icehouse filled, with all other necessary out-buildings. The buildings and ground are in excellent order. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farmhouse on the premises.

A COUNTRY SEAT OF 18 ACRES FOR SALE, on the Kingsbridge road, one mile and a half south of Yonkers; house in good order, containing seventeen rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water and furnace; convenient carriage-house, stables, &c.; a never-failing supply of spring and cistern water; a fine garden well stocked with choice fruit, and a good orchard in full bearing; location high, commanding an extensive view, and well shaded with forest trees. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE OLD HOMESTEAD OF THOS. Webb, at Highland Falls, Orange County, formerly known as Mrs. Webb's boarding-house, one and a half miles from West Point, and about five minutes' walk to the steamboat landing; the house contains 17 rooms, near two acres of land, with a good supply of choice fruit, barn and outbuildings on the place. For further information apply to J. WEBB, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN GUILFORD, CONN., 3½ HOURS from New-York by rail, a desirable residence; house, barn and outhouses in good repair; 2½ acres; garden stocked with fruit; three minutes' walk from depot where all trains stop. Price, $6,000. For further particulars, and to see photograph of house, inquire of O. E. WOOD, No. 52 Murray-st., New-York, or Ira Merwin, New-Haven.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, with nine acres of land, at Black Rock, Conn., containing twelve rooms, with a fine view of Long Island Sound, surrounded with apples, pears and small fruits; a fine, salubrious location; well arranged for a comfortable and pleasant home. Inquire by letter or personally on the premises of Mrs. WILLIAM HALL.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR FARM AT DEER Park, Long Island, (near depot,) of B. M. Brown, deceased, 190 acres, part excellent woodland; fine young orchard; house, barns, fences, &c., all in good order, at the low price of $9,000. Apply to J. VAN MATER, No. 240 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—$750.—Plots of two acres, equal to thirty-five City lots, on Morris and Essex Railroad; one hour in New-Jersey; will furnish pasturage for cow, range for poultry, and ¼ acre fruit and vegetable garden; also desirable residences. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON ON THE HUDSON, AT A BARGAIN—A very desirable residence, barn and stable, near depot, about three acres; fine view of river; will be sold with or without the furniture. Apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 128 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of the depot, house containing eight rooms, completely furnished; one acre of land, barn, &c. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply to S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 61.

A COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY HOUSE, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, at Westport, Conn.; price, $3,500. Apply to ALVA GRAY, Esq., Westport, or A. HANFORD, No. 34 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ROSEVILLE, N. J., 9 MILES from New-York, M. and E. R. R., a first-class house, in complete order, containing 13 rooms; nearly half acre of land with fruit. C. L. SMITH, 42 Park-place.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM HERETOFORE known by the name and style of FRANCIS B. BALDWIN, is this day dissolved by statute of limitation; also, by mutual consent of the parties retiring. All the outstanding business of the late firm will be closed at the office, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

FRANCIS B. BALDWIN,
CHARES FOX.

The undersigned, referring to the above card, would inform their friends and the public, that, having purchased the stock and business of the late firm of FRANCIS B. BALDWIN, they will continue the clothing and furnishing business in all its branches as conducted by that firm, at Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

J. M. VARIAN & SON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between PATRICK SULLIVAN, JAMES FITZGERALD and EDWARD CUNNINGHAM is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

PATRICK SULLIVAN,
JAMES FITZGERALD,
EDWARD CUNNINGHAM.

MARCH 11, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.—STOCKBROKERS—A gentleman of influence and widely acquainted with the financial world is now organizing a stock, gold and banking commission-house; he has $20,000 in cash, and wishes to find two partners with the same amounts and qualifications; he will also receive propositions from well-established firms to become a member thereof. Address, for one week, B. Q., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

STORE NO. 9 GREENWICH-AV., OPposite Jefferson Market, and in full view from 6th-av., 19 feet front and 60 deep, occupied for several years by G. & P. Rogers, plumbers and gas fitters; a good stand for any business. Also, the furnished first-class four-story brown-stone front house, 25x65 and lot 103, with all modern improvements, No. 308 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., Stuyvesant-square and Historical Building. MEIGS D. BENJAMIN, No. 8 East 9th-st., or No. 37 Walker-st.

STORES AND HOUSES TO LET.—STORES Nos. 25 and 27 Cedar-st.; houses Nos. 14 and 19 St. Mark's-place. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JORDAN.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 152 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or seperately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR NO. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place, a very conspicuous corner, large windows; a superior business stand. Apply to HENRY A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

UNION-SQUARE.—TO LEASE, SECOND AND third floors, No. 35 Union-square, Broadway. Size 30x70, and could be divided. Inquire of J. W. BELL, on premises. Immediate possession if required.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR ONE YEAR, house No. 350 East 57th-st.; in perfect order; rent low to a small family. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—TWO ELEGANT NEW FACTOries, on and near 43d-st.; six floors each; very fine light. H. H. TITUS, No. 506 10th-av.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank; an insurance or advertising agent preferred.

STORE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—NO 58 Pine-st.; four stories. See bill.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J.,

OPPOSITE THE PARK,
TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY:

A fine mansion, replete with all modern improvements, completely furnished, together with garden, stable and carriage-house; located in the most fashionable part of the city; 35 minutes from Wall-st.

For particulars apply to FREDK. A. PETERSEN, Architect, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

A large house in University-place	$4,200
A handsome house in 22d-st., near 5th-av	2,750
Brown-stone house in 25th-st., near 4th-av	2,600
Furnished house in 18th-st., near Union-square	4,000
Country seat, Fort Hill, Staten Island	3,600

VAN ZANDT BROTHERS, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THIRTY miles from the City, twelve trains daily, a furnished two-story and attic house; gas throughout; icehouse filled; five acres of land, well shaded; good garden spot; barn and stable accommodations for five or more horses; size of house 50x50 feet. Apply at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1, between 12 and 2 P. M., or of GEO. W. FORSYTH, Esq., at Morristown.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house and stable and 3 acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO RENT—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A HANDsomely furnished house, with four acres land, on Strawberry Hill, about one mile from depot; outbuildings complete, abundance of fruit and shade trees, situation high and healthy, extensive views; thirteen trains daily. For further particulars address Box No. 340 Post-office, Stamford, Conn.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, No. 411 West 22d-st.; rent $1,700; in good order; all improvements and gas fixtures; possession at once. Apply to Dr. JAMES GANO, Dentist, No. 41 11th-st., Corner University-place.

TO LET—THE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND frescoed house, No. 11 West 22d-st., to a private family only. The house is 28x65; lot 100 feet. The furniture is from the establishments of Marcot & Roux. Will be leased from one to three years; rent $550 per month. Apply to ED. BINSSE, No. 7 Beekman-st.

BLOOMINGDALE.—TO LET—THE COUNTRY seat and five acres, beautifully situated on Hudson River at 92d-st., foot of lane opposite Elm-park, now occupied by T. W. Bayard, Esq. Inquire of R. L. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 18 East 22d-st., or G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 51 Wall-st.

TO RENT—NO. 99 EAST 60TH-ST., A STRICTLY first-class four-story brown stone front; rent $2,400. Also one of those three-story, high stoop, brown stone front houses south side of 78th-st.; rent $1,400; both being near 4th-av. and Central Park. RICHARD WILLIAMSON, Prest. Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-AV., A BEAUTIFUL new four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements, in complete order, and suitable for a large family. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON BROOKLYN Heights, No. 63 Remsen-st., from May 1; in good order and completely furnished; lowest rent, $3,000. Apply to SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, Nos. 80 and 82 White-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE BEAUTIFUL three-story high-stoop brick house No. 340 West 22d-st.; first-class neighborhood. Rent to a strictly private family, $200 per month. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT PORT CHESTER, A GOOD house, on Main-st., now occupied by R. Beebe, Esq.; fine grounds, fruit trees, garden, &c.; rent $1,300 per annum; convenient to depot. WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A STRICTLY PRIvate family, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, between 16th and 23d sts. and 5th and 6th avs.; rent $500 per month, in advance. For particulars, apply to G. B. SMITH, No. 36 Broad-st., Room No. 37.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 21 5th-av., s. e. corner of 9th-st; in perfect order throughout, elegantly frescoed and papered. Apply to H. B. RENWICK, No. 17 East 9th-st., between 9½ and 10 A. M.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A VERY desirable dwelling, eleven rooms, situated near the Park, three minutes from the depot, and one hour from New-York; possession 1st April or May. Address E. S. WILD, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A COUNTRY PLACE with large mansion and 30 acres of land, at Morristown, N. J., one mile from the depot. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or to W. C. EMMET, on the premises.

TO LET—A 32 FOOT HOUSE IN UNIVERSITY-place; 75 feet deep; on first floor 28 rooms; parlors 22 feet wide; suitable for club business or boarding-house. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—On the Hudson River; carriage-house, icehouse (filled), fine gardens, fruit, &c.; boating and bathing. A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 100 WEST 20TH-ST., SOUTH-west corner of 6th-av., the dwelling-house containing 17 rooms; suitable for a first-class boarding-house. Can be seen after 9 A. M. until let.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR, WITH FRONT basement, with bedroom up-stairs, on a respectable block of the 7th Ward, rent $600; Americans preferred. Address J. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 111 East 16th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. In perfect order. For permit apply to ZOPHAR MILLS, No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, A SECOND FLOOR, basement kitchen, and third-story bedroom, to a very small American family; rent $540, gas inclusive, Address WEST FOURTH, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 95 (old number) 9th-st., near Broadway. Permits of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN A GOOD location, a three-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements; price not to exceed $14,000; part cash, the balance on easy terms. Address MIX, Box No. 129 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in this City or Brooklyn, to be paid for in part by a very desirable country residence, furnished or otherwise; situated within an hour's ride from the City by railroad. Address J. B., Box 4,405 Post-office.

A PART OF A HOUSE WANTED SUITAble for housekeeping, on the west side, between 14th and Canal sts.; lower part preferred. Address WEST SIDE, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE below 30th-st., in good neighborhood; rent $1,300 or $1,400. Address, with particulars, H. C., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 shares of the stock of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, No. 2,169, in name of Lewis Einstein & Co. Notice is hereby given that the payment or transfer of said certificate has been stopped, and measures have been taken for the reissue of the said certificate.

STOUT & DICKINSON, No. 25 Broad-st.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID AND no questions asked, on the return of a small white POODLE SLUT, strayed from house No. 26 East 37th-st., on Wednesday evening, March 11; answers to the name of Flora.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the Hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Seats free. Sermon by the Rector.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MONDAY.

LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
MISS McCULLOCH,
MME. STELLA BONHEUR (her first appearance.)
SIGS. BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, SARTI, NICOLAO.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 17—LA FAVORITA.
WEDNESDAY, 18—ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.
THURSDAY, 19—Brooklyn Academy of Music.
FRIDAY, 20—LUCRETIA BORGIA.
SATURDAY—Grand Matinee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—During the season the grand romantic symphony, entitled the "Sailor's Dream," composed by Sig. P. Brignoli, will be performed under the composer's direction.

The sale of seats will commence TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 8 A. M., at the box office of the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and McCoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

LOTTA. LOTTA. LOTTA.

For six nights and one matinee, commencing MONDAY EVENING, March 16, Miss LOTTA in her great part of TOPSEY, in Harriet Beecher Stowe's play of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Seats for any of Miss Lotta's performances can now be secured at the office of the Opera House; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 112 Broadway.

SCALE OF PRICES:
Admission 75 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Balcony boxes $8.
Family Circle 50 cents.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN............Lessee and Director

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH TIME!
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
THURSDAY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
AND EVERY EVENING
EXCEPT SATURDAY EVENING.
and for the
MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) at ONE.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING,
MR. C. DRIVET'S BENEFIT,
LA CLOSERIE DES GENETS.

Seats secured at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

In rehearsal, LA BELLE HELENE.

STEINWAY HALL.

SECOND SERIES
OF
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM SHAKESPEARE,
BY
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 13,
MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14,
MACBETH.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THE MORNING READING ON SATURDAY WILL COMMENCE AT 1 O'CLOCK INSTEAD OF 3 P. M., AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED.

Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.
Single tickets for each reading may be procured this morning at 9 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.

SUNDAY EVENING, March 15,
TWENTY-FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
L. F. Harrison............Director
SECOND OF THE GREAT
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL COMBINATION.
Second appearance of the renowned prima donna,
MME. GAZZANIGA.
Sig. ARDAVANI, the popular baritone.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, the eminent pianist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, piano accompanist.
THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ADON SMITH, committee of estate of SIDNEY SMITH, and the said Sidney Smith against JOHN S. KENNY and CATHARINE KENNY, his wife, and others. In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1868, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, through Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the Seventeenth (late Eleventh) Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a map showing a division of part of the real estate late of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, made by Samuel Doughty, City Surveyor, dated May, 1834, and now on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as lot No. 508, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirteenth-street, distant one hundred and ninety-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue B, thence westerly along the northerly side of Thirteenth-street twenty-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Avenue B one hundred and three feet and three inches to the middle line of the block between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, thence easterly along said middle line of the block and parallel with Thirteenth-street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Avenue B one hundred and three feet three inches to the place of beginning.

SAMUEL F. BARGER, Referee.

LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST HAYDTER against RUDOLPH HAYDTER.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in the City Hall, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 11 Greenwich-av., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 7, 1868.

W. C. CARPENTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—SEPARATE APARTMENTS, MODERN improvements, exclusive attendance and home attention with regular and experienced medical care may be secured by a respectable lady during anticipated illness, by applying personally or by letter to No. 247 (old No. 171) East 38th-st., second house west of 2d-av.

A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING A LARGE three-story and attic house, pleasantly located, west side, near 14th-st., partially furnished, would let the same to a responsible party without children, and if arrangements could be made board with the family. Address O. H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let the second floor, water, gas, &c., to one or two gentlemen, or a party of gentlemen, without board; west side, convenient to Bleecker and 8th-av. cars; terms moderate. Address W. D., Box 156 *Times* Office.

A QUIET FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., having a second floor handsomely furnished, would like to let it by the year, with board; adults preferred. Address H. T., Station G.

AN UNFURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND floor, with board, in a plain family, to a gentleman and wife; a small bedroom with the above, if required. No. 190 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADIson-square.—Three desirable furnished rooms, connecting, for gentlemen or parties of gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and wife; two rooms required; references exchanged. Address W., Box No. 167 New-York Post-office.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND floor of No. 310 East Broadway to a party of two or three respectable men; for two, $7 each, or three, $6 50 each; reference.

NO. 262 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—A gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and good board; family private.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WEST 11TH-st. have two handsomely furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen. Address B. B., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, on second floor, on Madison-square. Address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

NO. 8 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—FRONT room, with board, on third floor, suitable for families.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV., NO. 40 West 38th-st.—Furnished rooms en suite, single, with board.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN may find room and board in a private French family by addressing X. Y., Box No. 4,956 Post-office.

PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS AD-JOINING, for a family of three or four persons, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FRENCH family for gentlemen. Address X. Y., Box No. 4,956 Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 136 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST., WITHOUT BOARD—a handsome suite of rooms on third floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—EITHER IN ORANGE OR SOUTH Orange, near the depot, three good-sized furnished rooms, with board for four adults, servant and child, (under a year old.) Address, for one week, with full particulars, F. H. R., Box No. 2,927 New-York Post-office.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

G. W. TIERS, Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WM. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK

ROSEDALE

will be acted
EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
WITH NEW SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL APPOINTMENTS,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
SPLENDID COSTUMES,
AND THE FOLLOWING GREAT CAST:

MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MISS LIZZIE TIMONEY, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. W. H. POPE, MR. T. J. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. VERNON, MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS CARMAN.

Doors open at 7½—Performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager............WM. WHEATLEY

THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7¾ AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 11 O'CLOCK.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE NEW FAIRY BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA.
HOUSES NIGHTLY OVERFLOWING
WITH THE MOST CRITICAL OF AUDIENCES
To witness the
GRANDEST PRODUCTION YET OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.
FRIDAY, March 13, 1868,
will be presented for the fifty-seventh time,
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S VERY RENOWNED AND ONLY GRAND
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS,
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
AN EXCELLENT CAST, &c.
The piece concludes with an
ASTONISHING TRANSFORMATION,
REVEALING THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
A DAZZLING SCENE OF ENCHANTING SPLENDOR.
Unapproachable in grandeur, beauty and detail.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,

Broadway and 30th-st.

Engagement of Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, who will appear in her great impersonation of TOPSY, in UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; OR, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY, in 5 Acts, 30 Scenes and 12 Tableaux. This Great Drama will be presented with a Powerful Cast, Appropriate Scenery and Thrilling Effects, concluding with a Grand and Magnificent Tableau, EVA IN HEAVEN. Saturday, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN Matinee at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT............Director

MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
Engagement of the celebrated
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
who will appear in conjunction with
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
thus affording the public an opportunity of witnessing
THE TWO GREATEST LADY-RIDERS
EVER SEEN IN AMERICA
IN THE SAME RING, ON THE SAME NIGHT.
PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU,
THE WONDERFUL RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
LAST WEEK of Prof. HUTCHINSON and his TROUPE OF ACTING DOGS.
LAST WEEK of the great Equine Comedy of THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS IN AMERICA will take place at STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK, on MONDAY, APRIL 13, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, and MONDAY, APRIL 20. Further particulars in future advertisements.

GRAND ORGAN EXHIBITION AND concert, in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Varick,) on FRIDAY EVENING, March 13, inst., at 8 o'clock. G. Washbourn Morgan will preside at the organ. Miss Emma C. Thursby will sing several choice selections. Tickets 50 cents.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. FRIDAY, 13th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:

100,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE—33,400 pounds in clean, good stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office, and 66,600 pounds in double sacks, new cotton and gunny, containing one hundred pounds each.

10,000 pounds carefully selected TEA in original half chests, ⅓ Oolong, ⅓ Green and ⅓ Souchong. Packages to be matted, well strapped and in perfect order, cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of tea. Bids for coffee and tea to be made duty paid.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the coffee and tea must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

Contractors are required to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, 17th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 211 to 217 on the north side of East 32d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ED. M. BANKS,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEHEGAN,
W. C. HIGGINS,
Board of Trustees Twenty-first Ward.

Dated MARCH 2, 1868.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, March 21, 1868, for the construction of sewers in the following locations, to wit:

Specification No. 1.—In 10th-av., between 59th and 61st sts., with branch in 61st-st. Specification No. 2.—In 92d-st., between 2d and 4th avs., with branch in 3d-av. Specification No. 3.—In Eldridge, Sheriff and Goerck sts., between Broome and Delancy sts.; in Pitt and Sheriff sts., between Rivington and Stanton sts., and in Norfolk-st., between Stanton and Houston sts. Specification No. 4.—Sewers in 4th-av., from 49th-st. to and through 50th-st. to near 5th-av.; and in Lexington-av., between 54th and 55th sts. Specification No. 5.—Sewer in 129th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Specification No. 6.—Sewers in 2d-av., between 120th and 123d sts.; and in 119th and 121st sts., between 2d and 4th avs. Specification No. 7.—Sewer in 73d-st., between 8th and 10th avs. Specification No. 8.—In Washington-st., between Charlton and King sts.; in Hudson-st., between King and Clarkson sts.; in Dominick-st., between Clark and Varick sts.; and in Clark-st., between Broome and Spring sts. Specification No. 9.—In 58th-st., between Lexington and 7th avs.; and Specification No. 10.—In 124th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

The plans for the above sewers may be seen and specifications and forms for proposals obtained at the office of the Bureau of Sewers.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROB'T L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 232 to 238, on the north side of West 18th-st., near 9th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

L. A. ROSENMILLER,
J. DELAMATER,
R. C. WANDELL,
H. V. MEAD,
A. AHMUTY,
Board of Trustees Sixteenth Ward.

DATED Feb. 26, 1868.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, March 11, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 16, 1868, for the delivery at such wharves in New-York Harbor as may be directed:

460,000 (four hundred and sixty thousand) pounds of good merchantable oats.

575,000 (five hundred and seventy-five thousand) pounds of good merchantable Timothy hay.

For shipment to South Carolina, subject to inspection by an Officer of this Department.

The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Oats and Hay," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Qmr.-Gen.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

Estimates are invited for the construction of the buildings for the Astoria Ferry, (306 by 65 feet,) at the foot of East 92d-st., agreeably to elevations, plans and specifications, which can be seen until the 17th inst. at the office at Astoria, and thereafter at the office of John Coneja, Architect, No. 141 Broadway, New-York. Estimates must be handed in on or before the 24th inst., addressed to Queens County Ferry Company, Astoria, L. I.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Get price list before buying elsewhere.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS— Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

DRY GOODS

—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES,—

RIBBONS, VELVETS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,

Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices. W. J. ELGER, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

GREAT HIT OF THE PANTOMIME.
Crowded Audiences at Every Performance—Songs, Dances and Comic Scenes Enthusiastically Encored.
Everybody Delighted—The spectacle Pronounced Matchless.
G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME,
"HUMPTY DUMPTY."

Clown............GEORGE L. FOX
Harlequin (from the London Theatres)....Mr. F. LACY
Pantaloon............Mr. C. K. FOX
Columbine............Mlle. EMILIE RIGL

MLLE. RITA SANGALLI,
MLLE. BETTY RIGL, and M. BAPTISTAN,
Miss CARRIE A. MOORE, "SKATORIAL QUEEN."
Mr. J. ENGLER, Jr., "CHAMPION SKATER."
OPENING BURLESQUE, BY THE COMPANY,
A GRAND BALLET. SKATING CARNIVAL.
NEW HARLEQUINADE. COMIC TRICKS.
MAGIC CHANGES. TRANSFORMATIONS.

Caricatures............by............THOS. NAST
The Scenery............by....LEWIS and JOHNSON
The Music............by............A. REIFF, Jr.

1. Retreat of Romance.	9. Wud's Candy-store.
2. Valley of Fertility.	10. Skating-Pond.
3. Fairy Grotto.	11. City Hall Park.
4. Country Inn.	12. Moonlit Street.
5. A Dining Saloon.	13. New Court-House.
6. Enchanted Garden.	14. Hotel Room.
7. Olympic Theatre.	15. Dell of Ferns.
8. Billiard Saloon.	16. Transformation.

Matinees, 1½ WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAYS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

S. N. PIKE............Proprietor
MAX MARETZEK............Musical Director
L. F. HARRISON............Manager

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of Pike's Opera House having been let previous to the commencement of the Opera season for the week commencing March 16, THIS FRIDAY will be the last performance prior to the departure of the Company for Philadelphia.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MARCH 13,
LAST NIGHT OF MADAME PAREPA-ROSA.
DON GIOVANNI
with the following immense cast:

DONNA ANNA............Mme. PAREPA-ROSA
ZERLINA............Miss MINNIE HAUCK
Donna Elvira............Miss A. RONCONI
Don Octavio............Signor PANCANI
Don Giovanni............Signor BELLINI
Commendatore............Signor BARILI
Masetto............Signor DUBREUL

GIORGIO RONCONI
in his great part of LEPERELLO.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will sing, during the second act, the celebrated Letter Aria, which is generally omitted.

PRICES:
Admission, One Dollar. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Balcony Boxes, $10.

SATURDAY, March 14,
Second Farewell PAREPA-ROSA Matinee,
FRA DIAVOLO.

Admission to the Matinee, $1. No reserved seats.

The sale of seats for any of the above performances commences this morning at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and Pike's Opera House.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.—Admission, 50 cents.
LAST WEEK OF MISS KATE REIGNOLDS
in Fulton & Maeder's
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
WITH GREAT GAMBLING SCENE,
KENO, FARO AND ROULETTE.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
MONDAY, March 16—LIGHT AT LAST.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THIRD WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
CHANFRAU AND SAM.
CHANFRAU as SAM.
PARSLOE as DICK.
THE FINE CAST and SUPERB MOUNTINGS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MISS KATE FISHER.

PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76. Miss Fisher as Putnam. La Petite Bonita, danseuse 6 years old. Miss Cohita Ronzati, Miss Julia Wilton, Mr. Van Deer, Bollas, Chas. Lord. TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.

THE PILGRIM.

You have been told that this is the best of amusements and INTEND SEEING IT. NOW, GO AT ONCE, as it will close in less than one week.

EVERY P. M. AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK,
cor. 15th-st. and Broadway.

IRVING HALL.

FOURTH SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
SATURDAY, MARCH 14, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Programme:
Quartet, Praff; Quintet, Schuman; Quartet No. 6, Beethoven.

WM. MASON, THEODORE THOMAS,
D. MOSENTHAL, G. MATZKA, FR. BERGNER.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

NO. 129 FIFTH-AV., (near 20th-st.)

MR. JACKSON'S NEW GROUP OF EVE and the dead Abel, is now on exhibition at Putnam's Gallery, No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

MRS. MARKHAM WHEELER WILL deliver a course of lectures on Physiology and Hygiene before the ladies of Brooklyn, illustrated with manikin, maps, charts, &c., &c., commencing on FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the chapel of Packer Collegiate Institute. Tickets for the course $3; Single tickets 50 cents.

"TALK ABOUT BOOKS AND AUTHORS," by GEORGE P. PUTNAM, Esq., at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Free admission.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PIANO BOOK.

$75 WORTH OF MUSIC FOR $3.

The best compositions of "Strauss," "Godfrey," "C. Faust," "Gungl," &c. All the latest first-class music.

THE CIRCLE OF BRILLIANTS.

A new collection of piano music, 224 pages, large music size, extra fine paper, containing 32 full sets of waltzes, such as "Mabel," "Guards," "Village Swallows," "Scheiden," "On Wings of Night," "Leap Year," "Peri," "Corn Flower," "Dream on the Ocean," &c. 25 Galops—"Bride of the Wind," "Ida," "Helter Skelter," "Cataract," "Through the Air," "Up and Down," "Hurley Burley," "Columbanus," &c. 20 Marches and Quicksteps—"Mulanollo," "Friederichs," "Wedding," &c. 20 Piano Pieces, (Variations, Transcriptions, &c.)—"Shower of Pearls," "Carnival of Venice," "The Kiss," "Soldier's Chorus," "Dew Drop," &c. 40 Redowas, Mazurkas, Polkas, Schottisches, &c.—"Dexter," "Plume," "Blue Bird Redowa." Price, in boards, morocco back, $3; cloth sides, Turkey morocco backs and corners, $4; same, full gilt, $5. A first-class musical present.

Sent post-paid on receipt of price.

FREDERICK BLUME,
No. 1,125 Broadway, and
No. 208 Bowery,
New-York.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PIANO-FORTES, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, of every style at the greatest bargains in the City. JENNYS & SON, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND SECond-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, 8 Union-sq.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold ONLY at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. CAUTION—All others are counterfeits. No charge for advice. Her circular, "TO THE MARRIED" sent free.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY—Treatment from 10 to 5. Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., mailed free, $1 50.

ALL SPECIAL DISEASES, ALSO NERVOUS and physical debility, speedily and effectually cured by Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway. Consultations strictly private and confidential.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Consultation all hours.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular free by post.

DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular sent by first post.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED WITHOUT MERcury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Also, ladies troubles.

DR. AND MME. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $3 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 12.

PETITIONS.

Mr. BAYARD presented a memorial asking an appropriation for widening the Harbor of Christiana, Del. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also several petitions for a change of the Revenue laws. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. POMEROY presented the petition of a citizen of Virginia, signed by the President of the Convention, praying for the removal of his political disabilities. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BUCKALEW presented the remonstrance of the paper manufacturers of Pennsylvania against the passage of an International Copyright law.

Mr. MORTON presented the petition of the bankers, manufacturers and merchants of Indianapolis, remonstrating against any material change in the National Banking system.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition asking for the abolition of the office of President of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He stated that he had no sympathy with the object of the petition.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of citizens of Ohio, for a change in the mode of appointing civil officers. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill for the relief of Roosevelt Hospital, New-York, which relinquishes the contingent claim of the United States Government to its endowment, the Legislature of New-York having incorporated the Trustees of that institution in accordance with the will of the testator, JAMES H. ROOSEVELT. Laid over.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution that the present duties on foreign merchandise imported into the United States having been predicated upon the internal tax on domestic manufactures, the Finance Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing them in the same ratio with the reduction of the said internal tax, if any should be made.

Mr. EDMUNDS objecting, the resolution went over.

DRAWBACK ON LIQUORS.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill for the relief of certain exporters of distilled spirits, with an amendment. It allows alcohol or rum contracted for and already distilled, or redistilled, prior to the act of January, 1868, to be exported, if done within thirty days from the passage of the bill, on proper proof. The Committee recommend the extension of the period to sixty days.

Mr. MORGAN explained that it was intended to meet the case of merchants who had already made contracts for delivery in Africa and in the Mediterranean before the bill named was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN claimed that the bill would open a door to frauds; all that would be necessary would be to show that whisky was manufactured for exportation. He believed some vessels were already waiting in Boston to load with whisky, and they might land this whisky in Nova Scotia, or some other adjacent country, and thus the revenue would be cheated out of $2 a gallon.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, thought the bill provided sufficient guards, as it was a bill of merely a temporary character for the relief of persons subjected to hardships from the bill in question.

Mr. JOHNSON was opposed to forcing citizens to violate their legal engagements, which he claimed would be the result if the bill was not passed.

After further debate the bill went over at the expiration of the morning hour.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

Mr. VAN WINKLE called up the House bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812. The question was on the amendment by the Committee on Pensions.

An amendment, striking out the words "who are in circumstances which render them dependent on others for support," having been read, Mr. EDMUNDS called attention to the importance of the proposition, to which he supposed the Senate would not agree, giving as it did pensions not only to the needy soldiers of 1812, but to those who might be in good circumstances.

Mr. VAN WINKLE said the bill did not include all the soldiers of 1812, only those who served for at least three months, and it made no provision for widows or heirs. He estimated that deducting those who had been pensioned, the survivors of that war would not exceed 5,000 in number of 76 years of age. They would conceive it as a great degradation to be obliged to confess themselves paupers, and he thought the number was too small to justify this discrimination, which would make it necessary for them to go to the Pension Office perhaps at an additional expense. Many of them would refuse to go when the act for the benefit of Revolutionary soldiers was passed. A like requirement occasioned great indignation among those who were not paupers, and he knew of one who had refused to receive the pension.

Mr. SHERMAN was opposed to the passage of a bill which proposed to give pensions to soldiers who had not been affected by the hardships of war, the wounded and diseased having been already provided for. He believed there were thirty thousand instead of five thousand still living. When the Land Warrant bill was passed the estimated number of applications was more than quadruple. Every citizen of Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and New-York, and in fact of the whole frontier from Maine to the far West had been called out as a soldier at that period to defend his home and fireside against the British or against the Indians. He reminded them it was only last year that the last revolutionary soldier died—one of those who had been engaged in a war 30 years before the War of 1812. But it was evident public sentiment would compel the repeal of the tax on domestic industry immediately throwing off some $84,000,000 of internal tax. The revenue at present was estimated at $250,000,000 or $260,000,000, and deducting from that $130,000,000 or $135,000,000, where was the money to come from for the expenses of the Government? He warned Senators that there were no means for this purpose to provide for these items of expenditure. They would either have to issue a new loan, or continue the taxes, or issue new greenbacks.

Mr. FESSENDEN hoped they would consider whether they should establish this precedent. They had under somewhat doubtful circumstances pensioned soldiers of the Revolutionary War, but they were then perfectly able to do it. No nation on the face of the earth pensioned men merely because they had rendered three months' military service. If this was passed, the survivors of the Seminole War, the Mexican War, the Creek War and the Black Hawk War would expect the same thing. So with those who had been in the recent war, in which we had a million men engaged. He did not object to the donations of land that had been made to the soldiers of the late war, because there was plenty of it. It was right enough that a man disabled in the service should be liberally paid, but it was preposterous, as a national principle, to give pensions to every man who had been in the military service not three months. He was ready to answer to anything that could be said against him for opposing this measure. In these times of financial difficulty they should have the manliness to stand up and refuse the appropriation. He thought we were a great people, but regarded the claim that we were a wise people in our conduct of public affairs rather problematical. After citing several instances where popular clamor had led to unwise legislation of a similar character, he declared that he felt bound to protest against it.

Mr. VAN WINKLE interrupted, and in order, he said, to give Senators more time for reflection, moved that the bill be postponed.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. VAN WINKLE called up in succession a number of pension bills, which were passed.

IMPEACHMENT TICKETS.

Mr. ANTHONY rose to a personal explanation. He had been in the Senate for a long time, but had hitherto never had occasion to reply on the floor to a newspaper article. A representation, however, had been made in an evening paper here yesterday which he desired the reporter to contradict. Some malicious person had published the assertion that "Senator ANTHONY is charged with the distribution of tickets to the Senate gallery during the progress of impeachment. Senators might imagine the result." [Laughter.] His lodgings had been so beset by crowds this morning seeking tickets that he had to call in the Sergeant-at-Arms. [Laughter.] He desired to say that he and his colleague had fewer tickets than any other Senators except those from Nebraska, Nevada and Delaware. [Alluding to the provision in the resolutions that the surplus tickets be distributed among Senators in the ratio of the representation of their States in the House of Representatives.—REPORTER.]

Mr. CONNESS hoped the Senate would not try to evade his proper responsibility. [Laughter.]

Mr. ANTHONY would just say that he had delegated all authority of that kind to the Senator from California (CONNESS) on whom application could be made. [Laughter.]

PRIVATE PENSIONS.

The consideration of private pension bills was continued. One of these, giving a pension to the widow of an Assistant Provost-Marshal, elicited considerable discussion on the propriety of pensioning such officers or their representatives. It ended, however, in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, at 3:45, the Senate went into Executive Session.

After Executive Session the Senate took up and concurred in the House amendments of the bill to amend the Judiciary act of Dec. 24, 1798, in regard taking writs of error to the Supreme Court, in cases arising out of the collection of internal revenue. The bill, which passed the Senate yesterday, now goes to the President.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KELLEY presented four protests of the engravers and bookbinders of Philadelphia against the enactment of the International Copyright law, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

A committee of conference was ordered on the House joint resolution directing that certain moneys now in the hands of the United States Treasurer, as special agent of the Treasury Department, be paid into the Treasury.

STOREHOUSE AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Senate joint resolution to authorize the erection of a military storehouse at Fortress Monroe, Va., was, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, taken from the Speaker's table, explained, and passed.

PAYMASTER'S CREDITS.

The Senate bill authorizing the accounting officers to allow to the Army Paymasters credits for overpayments made in good faith on the public account, as shall appear by vouchers and testimony to be just, was, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, taken from the Speaker's table, explained and passed.

WEST VIRGINIA AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Governor of West Virginia, transmitting a resolution of the West Virginia Legislature, declaring the President guilty of a willful and flagrant violation of the law, in the attempted removal of Secretary STANTON, and he ought to be impeached, and authorizing the Governor to tender to Congress the assistance of West Virginia in sustaining the authority and enforcing the laws of the United States.

TREASURY JEWELS.

The Speaker also presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the contents of a box in the Treasury vaults, marked "jewels," which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ALLEGED BOND FRAUDS.

The report of the Committee of Retrenchment on the question of the fictitious destruction of $18,000,000 worth of bonds in the Treasury, came up as unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. LOGAN took the floor, and complained that the report of the Committee, as published in the morning papers, omitted one of the most important sheets, being the copies of the certificates connected with the case, as follows: "The schedule of United States Five-twenty coupon registered bonds, act of March 3, 1863, blanks returned by me this day to be destroyed." Here follows the number of packages of various denominations, the net value being stated at $18,643,000. This is dated, Treasurer's Office, Dec. 2, 1867; appended is the following:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1867.

We hereby certify that all the United States Securities, specified and described in the foregoing schedule, were this day destroyed in our presence.

W. V. S. WILSON, for the Secretary of the Treasury.
CHAS. NEALE, for the Register of the Treasury.
J. W. WHILPLY, for the Treasurer of the United States.
G. M. DAVIS, specially appointed by the Secretary.

The bonds are but blank pieces of paper. The authority of the Committee for denominating them as bonds of specified value, is derived from slips that accompany every package, which slips are made out in the office of Mr. CLARK.

J. N. BURKET, for Secretary.
ALBERT S. SEELY, for Register.
R. COURTNEY, for Treasurer.

I certify this to be a true copy of the certificates contained in the books of the Treasurer's office.

FRANK JONES, Assistant Cashier.

Mr. LOGAN said, in the course of his remarks: Now, I desire any man in this hall, who hears me, any honest man, to compare that statement with mine, and see if am borne out. Mr NEALE told me this thing had never been done before. He swore so before the Committee. He told me, furthermore, that when he was required to sign the receipt for $18,643,000 bonds destroyed, he would not do it. He went and got a committee of three men to certify that they were blank paper and not bonds. Gentlemen may examine the books for themselves, and they will find this is the only instance where such a certificate has been made. Mr. LOGAN went on to say that he would have a document read to the House in relation to S. M. CLARKE, the Superintendent of the Printing Bureau, which would make devils blush, showing the kind of man who had been frequently whitewashed by Congress, and was now again whitewashed by the Committee.

Mr. WELKER, a member of the Committee, desired to be understood that the Committee, so far, at least, as he was concerned, did not approve of the manner of book-keeping as shown to have been practiced in the Treasury in the transaction.

Mr. LOGAN asked Mr. WELKER whether, when he saw the report of the Committee, the last statement that there was nothing irregular in the matter, was contained in it.

Mr. WELKER was understood to say that it was not, but that the Chairman (Mr. VAN WYCK) was authorized to make alterations and additions.

Mr. VAN WYCK explained that he had written the sentence alluded to at the suggestion of his colleague on the Committee, Mr. JENCKES.

Mr. LOGAN referred to a remark of Mr. VAN WYCK, yesterday, as to the probable effect of Mr. LOGAN's statement. The money centre of the country ridiculed the idea, remarking that what either of them might say would have no more effect upon the Government bonds than a musquito lighting on a buffalo's horn had upon a buffalo. He then had read from a majority report made by Mr. BROOKS in the House several years ago, extracts reflecting very severely on the character of Mr. S. M. CLARKE, Superintendent of the Printing Bureau.

Mr. RANDALL said, as a member of the Committee, that he had not had an opportunity of hearing the testimony, or agreeing to the report. He had, however, previously looked into the subject of the Printing Bureau, and into Mr. CLARKE's conduct, and the system of printing, and had come to the conclusion that the system was loose and censurable. He hoped, therefore, that the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. LOGAN,) would not include him in the category of whitewashing anybody.

Mr. LOGAN—By no means, Sir.

Mr. HALSEY, another member of the Committee, also disclaimed any intention of whitewashing Mr. CLARKE, or anybody else.

Mr. PRICE, who had offered the resolution on which the inquiry was ordered, said that he had examined the record, and that, in face of the report, he must say that he was astonished to find that any man claiming to have even the crudest ideas of business should put his name to a paper showing what the record in the case did. He believed the whole thing susceptible of satisfactory explanation, and that there was no fraud in the matter; but an ounce of sense would have taught the men who signed those certificates that they should not have signed papers which did not state the exact facts. Those gentlemen should be ashamed of having put their names to such a paper, because four of them either signed a thing that was absolutely untrue, or else the other three certified to a statement which had no foundation in fact.

Mr. HALSEY admitted that the mode of certificate was irregular, and expressed the belief that business would no longer be conducted in that manner.

Mr. LOGAN having again obtained the floor sent up Mr. BROOKS' minority report, before alluded to, in order to have further extracts read from it, remarking, however, that he would have to apologize to the House and to the galleries for the character of the extracts.

Mr. GARFIELD, who had been Chairman of the Committee of which Mr. BROOKS had been a minority member, remarked that he had always thought the publishing of that document a very scaly proceeding.

The reading of the document was interrupted by Mr. ELIOT, who made the question of order that there was a good deal in the document that should not be read in public, suggesting that it might be published in the *Globe*.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, but on the ground of irrelevancy to the question before the House.

Mr. LOGAN said he only desired to present this document to show the character of an individual who had charge of printing the money and bonds of the Government, and to show that the man's character was so damnable that its description could not be read in public on account of its immorality. He withdrew the document.

The report of the Committee of Retrenchment, on the subject under discussion, was then read.

Mr. RANDALL, in connection with it, offered a resolution that the report and testimony be recommitted, with instructions to report whether any and what changes are requisite in the present mode of printing the United States bonds and notes.

Mr. DAWES said that four or five years ago, as the result of information which he had obtained in an engraving establishment in New-York, he had struggled in the House to break up the Printing Bureau in the Treasury Department, not because of any lack of confidence in the persons connected with it, but because he was convinced that the whole credit of the nation should not be allowed to rest in the integrity of one individual. The discussion, however, had very soon degenerated into personal charges against Mr. CLARKE, and thus the attention of the House was directed from the inherent defect of the system to an issue as to the integrity of Mr. CLARKE. From that time the establishment had gone on and grown into immense proportions, and now this investigation fell back on the integrity of one man. He saw from the report just read that the record of bonds was entered from slips made out in the office of Mr. CLARKE, so that the whole thing came back and rested on the integrity of Mr. CLARKE. He thought it time that the whole system was broken down.

Mr. JUDD suggested to Mr. RANDALL that he add to his resolution, "instructions to inquire into the fitness of the party controlling the Printing Bureau."

Mr. RANDALL declined, not wishing to enter into any more personalities. For himself he thought that the man should have been suspended long ago.

He added that it has come to the knowledge of the Committee that there were bonds bearing duplicate numbers, which were nevertheless honestly issued.

Mr. HALSEY detailed at some length facts and figures involved in the investigation of the Committee. It was time that some action such as he proposed was taken, and he hoped therefore that so simple and proper a proposition would be adopted.

Mr. KELLEY stated that bonds with duplicate numbers were so frequently received for cancelation at the Treasury that the clerks having charge of the matter became alarmed, and insisted that the redeemed bonds should not be destroyed, but should be canceled and preserved; that now, when a bond is received with a duplicate number, some gentleman connected with the Department is called and suggests the number which the bond ought to bear, and that the number is changed accordingly. He suggests that the Committee should turn its attention to that particular point.

ALABAMA.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, suggested, at 2:30 o'clock, that the matter go over till to-morrow, and that the House take up the bill for the admission of Alabama.

Objection being made by Mr. VAN WYCK,

Mr. STEVENS gave notice that at 4:30 o'clock today he would move the previous question on the Alabama bill.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, informing the House that an act to amend the Supplementary Reconstruction bill had been presented to him on Feb. 28, and not having been returned by him to the House it had become a law.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the following Committees on Conference: On the Pension Appropriation bill, Messrs. Butler, Kelsey and Nicholson; on the bill covering into the Treasury the proceeds of rebel captured property, Messrs. Washburn of Wisconsin, Scofield and Barnes.

THE CIGAR STAMP TAX.

Mr. WARD presented a remonstrance of the citizens of Elmira, N. Y., against the proposed stamp tax on cigars.

THE DESTRUCTION OF BONDS.

The question as to the destruction of bonds in the Treasury was resumed.

Mr. VAN WYCK expressed the opinion that no member would rise to-day to say that the evidence taken by the Committee sustained the charge that there was any abstraction of any part of the eighteen millions of bonds. He did not know what the gentleman (LOGAN) meant when he spoke yesterday, of Attorneys for the Treasury Department; nor did he know whom he meant. It did not apply to any of the gentlemen who had taken part in this investigation. He had spoken also of persons covering him with slime. He (VAN WYCK) had seen and heard nothing of it. No gentleman had thrown any dirt in the matter except the gentleman (LOGAN) himself. That gentleman had attacked the Treasury Department, and had done so unanswered. Certainly no member of the Committee had come to the defence of the Secretary, so that he threw back upon the gentleman his imputation of whitewashing. The gentleman had made a charge as to the abstraction of eighteen millions of dollars.

Mr. LOGAN, rising and interrupting, said that he had never made any such statements, and that when the gentleman from New-York said he had stated anything about robbery or abstraction of these bonds, he stated that which he knew to be untrue.

Mr. VAN WYCK said the gentleman had repeated that time and time again in this discussion; it was an easy matter to bandy words. The gentleman had spoken of being slimed, and he (VAN WYCK) had said that the gentleman himself was the only one who had thrown dirt, and now that gentleman had stepped forward to confirm that assertion. He (VAN WYCK) had spoken of the impressions deducible from the gentleman's (LOGAN's) remarks. The gentleman had stated yesterday that he believed there was fraud in the matter, and it was that impression which he had conveyed to the House and country; and was it not just to the whole country that the facts should go out to counteract the statement? Why should the gentleman from Illinois take exception to that? Reverting to the facts involved in the question itself, Mr. VAN WYCK stated that the system carried on in the Treasury now was the same as under Secretary CHASE and Secretary FESSENDEN. He explained to the House in detail the particulars of the system. In conclusion he expressed his willingness that the resolution offered by Mr. RANDALL should be adopted.

The resolution was adopted, and the report and testimony were recommitted with instructions.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that the matter be referred to a select committee taken from members on the Democratic side of the House, as there seemed to be a quarrel among the members on the other side.

Mr. VAN WYCK said: We will attend to our own quarrels, and, if you will allow us, will attend to our own funerals, too.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—We would like to bury you. [Laughter.]

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Speaker at 3 o'clock announced that the morning hour had commenced, and that the bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau was before the House.

After various propositions in reference to the course of business, the bill went over until the morning hour on Tuesday next.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. All the amendments were concurred in except that making the salary of the Secretary of the Consul at Guaymas $1,000 a year, and that reducing the appropriation for contingent expenses of the missions abroad from $50,000 to $20,000.

A committee of conference on the disagreeing votes was appointed.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered resolutions calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the contract made under the act to facilitate telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States: as to the amount paid by the Government annually for such telegraphing, the rates, &c., and as to any communication from the assignees of the original company. Adopted.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Mr. VAN WYCK, from the Committee on Retrenchment, made a report on the whisky frauds, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The House then proceeded, as the next business in order in the morning hour, to dispose of resolutions and bills offered previously, and which had been lying over under the rule, as follows:

The resolution offered by Mr. PILE, Dec. 16, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to National Banks having changed their securities on deposit. Adopted.

Resolution offered by Mr. HIGBY, Feb. 10, calling on the Secretary of State for information as to fees to lawyers. Referred.

Various other resolutions and bills were referred.

The resolution offered by Mr. JULIAN on Dec. 9, declaring that the further sale of the agricultural public lands ought to be prohibited by law, and that all proposed grants of lands for railroad or other special objects, should be carefully scrutinized and rigidly subordinated to the paramount purpose of securing homes for the landless poor, the actual settlement and tillage of the public domain, and the consequent increase of the national wealth. Adopted.

The resolution offered by Mr. WINDOM, January 30, to regulate the tariff for freight and passengers on the Union and Central Pacific Railroads and their branches.

Mr. GARFIELD moved its reference to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. WASHBURNE expressed the hope that there would be a square vote on it.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. VAN HORN, of Mo., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was rejected—yeas 53, nays 70, and the resolution went over for further action. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Archer, Axtell, Ashley of Ohio, Barnum, Beck, Boyer, Brooks, Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Eliot, Haight, Hall, Hooper, Johnson, Jones, Kelley, Kerr, Knott, Lincoln, Mallory, Marvin, McCullough, Miller, Morrill, Mungen, Myers, Newcomb, O'Neil, Paine, Pile, Plants, Poland, Price, Raum, Scofield, Smith, Starkweather, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Stone, Taber, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble of Kentucky, Twitchell, Van Aernam, Van Horn, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wilson of Pennsylvania—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Bailey, Barnes, Beaman, Beatty, Blaine, Blair, Carey, Churchill, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Cullum, Driggs, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Fairchild, Getz, Golladay, Halsey, Hawkins, Holman, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Hunter, Ingersoll, Judd, Julian, Kelsey, Ketcham, Kitchen, Koontz, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Loughridge, Maynard, McCarthy, McClurg, Moore, Moorehead, Niblack, Orth, Perham, Peters, Pike, Polsley, Randall, Robertson, Schenck, Shanks, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Stewart, Taffe, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Auken, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio, Wood, Woodward—70.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE JUDICIARY ACT.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Senate bill to amend the Judiciary Act of Sept. 24, 1789, so as to place the officers of the Internal Revenue on the same footing as officers of the Customs in reference to appeals of suits in civil actions from the United States Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court, was taken from the Speaker's table for action.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered an amendment to it by way of an additional section, repealing so much of the act of Feb. 5, 1867, being an act to amend the Judiciary Act of 1789, as authorizes an appeal from the judgment of a Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, or the exercise of any such jurisdiction by the Supreme Court on appeals that have been or may hereafter be taken.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill, as amended, passed.

INFORMATION FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested as a question of privilege the fact that the Navy Department had been, by a House resolution of the 6th of January last, called on for information which had not yet been furnished.

The Speaker decided that that was not a question of privilege.

Mr. RANDALL said that the Navy Department had been progressing with the information for the past two months.

Mr. WASHBURNE suggested that if the gentleman did not look out the present Navy Department would not be progressing in a month longer.

RELIEF BILL.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, a Committee of Conference was ordered on the Senate bill for the relief of HENRY GREATHOUSE and SAMUEL KELLY.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Impeachment Managers, offered a resolution authorizing the stenographers of the House to attend the Managers to the Senate, and report the proceedings of the trial in the impeachment of the President of the United States, and that the report be printed by the Congressional printer, so as to distribute to the members of the House at least one copy of such report of the proceedings of each day by 9 o'clock next morning, and that the necessary expenses of such reporting be charged to the contingent fund of the House; also resolving that 2,000 extra copies of such report be printed for the use of the House, and that one copy be retained for each member, and bound for presentation. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The House, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

Proceedings in the Legislature—Confirmation—Hearing Respecting the Underground Railroads—Legislation Affecting New-York City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 12, 1868.

The Senate had a session last evening, and transacted a large amount of routine work.

The House held no evening session.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. HALE introduced a bill providing that the Statute of Limitation shall not be pleaded in cases where one of the parties is deceased.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill providing for the appointment of an engineer for each steam fire engine in the City of Brooklyn, at a salary of $1,500 per year each.

Mr. GENET introduced a bill to compel the Harlem Railroad Company to build an arch over the Fourth-avenue, from Sixty-eighth-street to Seventy-first-street. The same bill is so remarkably considerate as to expect that the Common Council of the City shall fill in up to this arch, grade and fix the approaches to it, &c., which, perhaps, under existing laws, it might be incumbent on the Company to do.

The Senate was liberal in voting documents to members, officers and reporters this morning. It was nothing to put two copies of almost anything into about every man's pigeon-hole.

The Senate devoted a large share of the day to general orders.

The House was on general orders and the third reading of bills during nine-tenths of the day.

CONFIRMATION.

In Executive Session this morning, GEORGE GEDDES, of Syracuse, was confirmed as Superintendent of the Salt Works. The remaining nominations sent in last week by the Governor are still on the table.

UNDERGROUND RAILROADS.

The Railroad Committee of the Senate yesterday commenced the hearing of the parties in interest for and against the underground railroads. Mr. VANDENBERG appeared in behalf of his project for a road under Broadway. Gen. VIELE opened the argument in favor of what is known as the Arcade Plan, which is to make a depressed street under Broadway. The same Company is to be heard this afternoon.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The Committee on Municipal Affairs of the Senate devoted yesterday afternoon to hearing Mr. DALY, of the Citizens' Association, on bills relating to New-York matters. He was heard on two bills, one of which proposed a commission to examine the management of the public schools. He proposed as Commissioners Messrs. Samuel Sloan, C. K. Garrison, Charles O'Conor, Manton Marble, John T. Hoffman, Henry J. Raymond, D. F. Tiemann, Erastus Brooks, Smith Ely, Jr., and Adam Norrie.

Mr. DALY was also heard on the bill to provide for impaneling a kind of jury of tax-payers who should determine what amount of money the City of New-York should raise in each year for municipal purposes.

I do not think either of these two bills will be reported by the Committee of the Senate. LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, March 12.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending an act for the incorporation of religious societies so far as the same relates to Churches in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Amending the title of the New-York Women's Infirmary.

Amending the charter of the Rochester Water Works Company.

Amending acts relative to frauds in assessments.

For local improvements in the City of New-York.

Against closing Flood's alley, in Brooklyn. Agreed to.

Against the act relative to the suppression of trade in adulterated and explosive oils in New-York and Brooklyn. Agreed to.

Relative to the Housatonic and New-York Railroad.

For the relief of certain religious societies in New-York, Kings, and Westchester Counties.

Authorizing CHARLES ORTON and associates to lay a telegraph cable between New-York and France.

Relative to writs of prohibition directed to Supreme Court Judges for the construction of the Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. VAN PATTEN—Authorizing Wm. H. Williams, M. G. Milligan, D. D. Campbell, A. S. Foster, G. S. Lawrence, D. C. Littlejohn and others to construct a double-track elevated railroad in Broadway, New-York, on the plan of W. H. WILLIAMS.

By Mr. GENET—Fixing the fees of the coroners of New-York at $10 for holding an inquest on each body, $1 for subpoenaing each witness, $1 for each juror serving, and $5 for making and filing each inquest.

By Mr. PIERCE—Amending the law establishing fire limits in the City of Brooklyn, by extending some, and to increase the salary of the engineers of steam fire-engines to $1,500.

By Mr. CROWLEY—Incorporating the Pullman Pacific Car Company.

By Mr. GENET—For the better protection of travelers on the Fourth-avenue, New-York.

By Mr. EDWARDS—Authorizing CONRAD POPPENHEUSEN to found an institution at Crown Point.

Incorporating the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company.

Authorizing the City of Schenectady to purchase a steam fire-engine.

By Mr. MATTOON—Amending the charter of Oswego, and for a horse railroad in said city.

By Mr. NORTON—Incorporating the West Side Savings Bank in New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Grovernor Library in the City of Buffalo.

Incorporating the Cartmen's Union in the City of New-York.

Amending an act to facilitate the acquisition of lands by the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad.

Incorporating the Rensselaer Park Association.

By Mr. CREAMER—A bill prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons in the Metropolitan District.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To facilitate the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad.

Amending the charter of the Irving Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporating the New-York Elevator Company.

Appropriating $905,000 of the tax of last year for the support of the common schools. Passed.

The Senate took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill abolishing the Canal Constructing Board was considered in Committee of the Whole, and after debate, Mr. NICHOLS moved to substitute the bill passed by the Assembly, which differs from the Senate bill in this—That it gives the appointment of the Superintendents and Paymasters to the Canal Board instead of to the Canal Commissioners. Progress was reported.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved that the Committee conducting the New Capitol investigation have authority to send for persons and papers. Carried.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill for the extension of Lexington-avenue to the Harlem River. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

Making appropriations to pay the principal and interest of the canal debt.

Making appropriations to pay for the collection of tolls and the superintendence of the canals.

Providing for a State tax of one mill for the construction of new works, and extending repairs on canals.

On motion of Mr. BRADSTREET the rules were suspended, and the three bills above-named were passed.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Depositors' Savings Bank of New-York.

To amend the Buffalo City Charter.

In relation to the Courts of Special Sessions of the Peace in New-York.

Recess to 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the State Engineer on companies navigating the lakes and rivers; also the report of the Secretary of State on the poor statistics.

The bill providing for the bonding of towns in Madison County for the construction of a railroad from Canastota to Cazenovia was considered in Committee of the Whole. A lengthy discussion ensued on the general principle of bonding towns. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading by a vote of 42 to 38. Adjourned.

Union League Club—The New-Hampshire Election.

The Union League Club held its regular monthly meeting last evening.

The President, on taking the chair, said that among the matters to be submitted for their consideration by the Executive Committee would be a resolution expressive of their satisfaction of the result of the recent contest in New-Hampshire. The broad national aims of the Club had usually, and very properly, led to the avoidance of all expression of political opinion on other than national issues; but the very reasons which had ordinarily induced their silence in regard to State elections involving local and minor issues, had seemed to the Committee to justify, if not demand a frank avowal of their satisfaction, that New-Hampshire continued to stand firmly where she stood during the war. For weeks past all were agreed that her voice would show whether the tide of public opinion that had recently seemed to be getting stronger against the Congressional plan of Reconstruction, was advancing or receding; and it was certainly a matter of the deepest interest to the Club to be assured that whatever dissatisfaction there might have been, or which there might still be, at any rate, committed by Congress, as a body, or by its individual members, the intelligent, industrial and commercial classes who were the most concerned in the restoration of the national prosperity, were clear in their conviction that the party of the Union which had saved the Republic from dissolution, must be permitted to complete its restoration on the basis of universal and equal justice. The demand among business men and workingmen for the restoration of the Union was constant and urgent. All agreed that without it there could be no return of that harmony and confidence between the sections so essential to the national prosperity. They accepted, therefore, the voice of New-Hampshire as the sole conviction of a majority of her intelligent population, that to surrender the Government into the hands of the party which so recently was ready to destroy it, would be to undo all that has been accomplished, and plunge us once more, for an indefinite period, into political and commercial chaos.

After the reception of the report, and election of the fifty-seven new members reported by the Committee on Admission, Col. J. B. VAN BUREN said that when asked this evening to introduce a resolution in regard to the success in New-Hampshire he was at first unwilling. He did not thought this Club a place at which to rejoice over party triumphs, but when he read the resolution he changed his mind. It embodied the sentiment which in common with more distinguished orators he had asserted on the stump in New-Hampshire. The contest they there contended was against the same discordant element that had provoked the rebellion. Col. VAN BUREN concluded an eloquent and effective speech by offering the following resolution on New-Hampshire, reported by the Executive Committee:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the recent political contest in New-Hampshire was fought upon national issues, and was recognized by both sides in the canvass as having at this time a national significance, we rejoice that it was won by those who, during the war waged by Slavery for the dissolution of the Republic, stood by the country, and not by the party whose leaders sympathized with the rebellion, courted foreign intervention, and pronounced the war a failure. [Applause.]

Judge KIRTLAND seconded the resolution in a few earnest remarks, in which he said the result in New-Hampshire was not a party triumph, but a triumph for all who loved the country, and would perpetuate her institutions. The resolution was unanimously adopted by acclamation.

The day for the reception in the new Club-house, which had been fixed for the evening of the 9th of April, the anniversary of the surrender of LEE, was postponed to Thursday, the 16th, for the reason that the 9th was the eve of Good Friday.

The Club adjourned to meet on Monday evening, the 23th March.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, March 12—11:15 A. M.

The Money market opens quiet and steady. Consols 93@93¼ for money and the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds....71¾
Erie Shares....49½
Illinois Centrals....89½

FRANKFORT, Thursday, March 12.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open quiet at 75½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 12—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market opens easier, though prices are quotably unaltered. The following are the opening prices:

Middling Uplands....10½d.@10¾d.
Middling Orleans....10⅝d.@10¾d.

The sales of the day will probably reach 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet and steady. Corn 42s 9d. ⅌ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 11d. ⅌ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ⅌ bushel. Oats, 4s. 1d. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 46s. ⅌ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull and unchanged. Beef, 116s. ⅌ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 77s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 57s. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 54s ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of fine. Bacon, 42s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American Produce is without material alteration. Sugar, 25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, 44s. ⅌ cwt. Whale Oil, £36 ⅌ ton. Sperm Oil, £110 ⅌ ton. Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ⅌ ton. Refined Petroleum 1s. 2d. ⅌ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ⅌ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Thursday, March 12—1:20 P. M.

At this hour American Securities are quoted as follows:

United States Five-twenties....71¾@71⅞
Illinois Centrals....89½
Erie shares....49½

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 12—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market is quiet and steady. There is no business doing in Cotton to arrive.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally quiet. Corn, however, is dull, and has declined to 42s. 6d. per quarter for Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—The market is generally firm. Beef is active, and prices have advanced to 117s. 6d. per barrel for Extra Prime Mess. Pork is firm, but unchanged. Lard dull.

PRODUCE—The market is generally quiet. Naval Stores of all kinds are very dull.

ANTWERP, Thursday, March 12—1:20 P. M.

Petroleum is dull at 42½ francs per barrel for Standard White.

LONDON, Thursday, March 12—5 P. M.

The official returns of the Bank of England show that the amount of bullion on hand has increased £43,000 during the week ending to-day.

Consols closed at 93@93¼ for money and account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds....71¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares....89½
Erie Railway Shares....49½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds....28½

FRANKFORT, Thursday, March 12—5 P. M.

United States Bonds closed firm at 75½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 12—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands....10½d.
Middling Orleans....10⅝d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has declined to 42s. for New Mixed Western. Wheat steady at 15s. 11d. for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The Provision markets closed quiet and unchanged.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum dull at 1s. 2d. Sugar steady at 25s. 6d. for No. 12 D. S. Other articles are unaltered.

ANTWERP, Thursday, March 12—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed quiet at 42 francs 50 centimes for Standard White.

HAVANA, Thursday, March 12.

SUGAR—Sales were made to-day at 7½@7¾ reals ⅌ arrobe for No. 12. D. S. Exchange on London, 9½@9¾ ⅌ cent. premium; on the United States, gold, 1½@2 ⅌ cent. discount; on Paris, 2½@3 ⅌ cent. discount.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 12.

FLOUR in good demand, but unchanged; Choice Spring Extras, $10@10 50; Low to Good, $8@$9 75. WHEAT quiet at $2 05@$2 05½ for No. 1; buyers of No. 2 at $1 94¾, sellers @ $1 95. CORN firm; New, 82¾c.; No. 1 in good demand with buyers at 86c. OATS steady and moderately firm; Winter, 56¾c.; fresh receipts, 57c.@57½c. RYE less active and quiet; sales limited; No. 1 Winter $1 63. BARLEY quiet and nominal; No. 2 held at $2 15@$2 17; Rejected, $1 90; Sample lots, $2@$2 25. PORK PRODUCTS—more doing. MESS PORK firm at $23 75@$24 for Straight; Prime Mess firm at $20 50@$21; Sweet Pickled Hams active and firm at 14c.@14½c.; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Loose, buyer March. LARD quiet at 15c.@15¼c.; other descriptions are nominal. DRESSED HOGS dull at $9@$10 for Light and Heavy Mixed. LIVE HOGS declined 10c.@15c. on upper grades; the receipts were large; Medium, $8 75@$9 25; Choice, $9 60@$10. BEEF CATTLE steady; Light Steers, $6 75@$7; Good Extra, $7 25@$8 55. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 100 Dressed Hogs, 5,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats, 300 Dressed Hogs, 4,000 Live Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 12.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in moderate demand at $2 50 for No. 1 Winter. CORN in demand at 84c. for Ear. OATS advancing; 72c. was asked. RYE firm at $1 80. BARLEY scarce and held at $1 75 for the best Fall. COTTON dull and unsettled; Middlings nominally 23c. The action of the Revenue officers at New-York, in seizing Cotton arriving from the West, badly influences the market. The Chamber of Commerce held its quarterly meeting to-day, at which the matter was brought up and discussed. A preamble and resolution was adopted, showing the absurdity of the New-York officers, and the resolution was ordered to be sent by telegraph to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Secretary MCCULLOCH answered, saying he had peremptorily ordered the release of the Cotton seized. PROVISIONS dull and little doing. MESS PORK offered at $24. BULK MEATS, 10c.@12c. BACON, 11c. for Shoulders, 13c. for Sides, 14c. for Clear Rib and 14½c. for Clear Sides.; an order to make sales at lower rates had to be accepted. LARD dull, with no demand; offered at 15. Gold, 139¾.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 12.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON in good demand, with but little offering, at 23c. HEMP—Nothing doing. FLOUR steady and in good demand for low grades; Superfine, $7 75@$8; Fancy, $13@$13 50. WHEAT heavy, with a small business at unchanged prices. CORN in good demand and better at 88c.@90c. for Shelled, and 90c.@92c. for Ear. OATS advancing and in good demand at 68c.@69c. BARLEY—But little was offering; choice Fall, $2 60. RYE steady and firm at $1 70@$1 75. PROVISIONS dull, with a small business. MESS PORK lower at $24@$24 25. BACON dull and unchanged. LARD dull at 14½c. for Prime and 16c. for Choice. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—1,600 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 1,100 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 12.

COTTON unsettled; Middlings, 23¾c.@24c.; sales, 1,800 bales; receipts, 2,428 do.; exports, 3,610 do. SUGAR quiet; Common, 12c.; Fair, 13½c.@14¼c.; Prime to Choice, 15c.@16c. MOLASSES—Prime, 80c.@85c. FLOUR easier; Superfine $10; Double Extra $10 50; White $14 50@$15. CORN declined, sales at 97½c.@$1. OATS firm and unchanged. PORK depressed; sales at $25 50. BACON dull; Shoulders, 11½c.; Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Clear, 13¾c. LARD, tierce, 15¾c.; Keg, 16c.@16½c. Sterling Exchange steady and unchanged; New-York Sight Exchange ⅛c.@⅜c. ⅌ cent. discount. Gold, 140.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 12.

COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 25c.@25½c.; Middling Orleans, 26c.@26½. PETROLEUM steady at 16c.@16½c. for Crude, and 24c. for Refined, in bond. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 75@$8 25; Extras, $8 50@$9 25; Northwestern Extra Family, $10@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10 50@$12 25; Fancy, $13@$15. WHEAT firm; Red, $2 50@$2 60; White, $2 80@$3 25. RYE advanced; sales, 15,000 bushels State, $1 80. CORN unsettled; Yellow, $1 20, and Mixed Western, $1 20. OATS dull at 82c.@85c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

BUFFALO, Thursday, March 12.

FLOUR steady, city trade demand only. WHEAT firm, quoted at $2 25 for No. 1 Spring. CORN scarce and firm at $1 09 for new on track. OATS firm at 75c. in store and 78c. on track. RYE dull, scarce and nominal at $1 65 for Western. BARLEY; asking $2 for Western, and $2 15 for Canadian. PEAS, $1 45 for Canadian, free of duty. SEEDS in good demand; sales at $2 65@$2 75 for Illinois Timothy, $7 75@$8 for Medium Clover, $10 50 for Pea-vine Clover. LARD, 15½c.@16½c. MESS PORK, $24 50. HIGHWINES nominal.

OSWEGO, Thursday, March 12.

FLOUR in moderate demand and market unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White, and $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 3,600 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $2 45. CORN firm: sales 400 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 26. CORNMEAL $2 75 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $36; SHIPSTUFFS, $41@$42 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 87c.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 12.

TOBACCO—Sales 180 hhds. Lugs, $5 25; Medium Leaf, $17 75. Superfine FLOUR, $7 75@$8 75. WHEAT, $2 55@$2 60. CORN, 75c.@78c. for Ear and Shelled, in bulk. OATS, in bulk, 68c.@70c. COTTON dull at 23½c. LARD, 15½c. MESS PORK, $24 50. BULK MEATS nominal at 10½c.@13½c. for shoulders and sides. BACON dull; Shoulders, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c. HAMS, 17½c.@18c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 12.

COTTON quiet; Middling 25. FLOUR firmer, and advanced 25c. WHEAT scarce; Choice Amber $2 90; Pennsylvania $2 55@$2 60. CORN dull; White $1 11@$1 12; Yellow $1 16@$1 17. OATS dull at 80c.@81c. SEEDS more active; Pennsylvania $8 12½@$8 50; Western $8 75@$9. PROVISIONS quiet. BACON—Shoulders 13c.; Bulk Shoulders 10¾c. LARD 16c.@16½c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, March 12.

FLOUR dull and quiet; best Spring Extra, $9 75. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. OATS steady at 58c. CORN unchanged. RYE firm at $1 59. BARLEY scarce; best, $2 50, delivered. RECEIPTS to-day—200 bbls. Flour, 800 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—200 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Thursday, March 12.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull; sales of White Kentucky at $2 85. CORN firm at 92c. OATS quiet. RYE quiet. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 12.

FLOUR quiet; Extra, $8 25; Superfine, $7 50. WHEAT, $2 50@$2 75. Legal Tenders, 72.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, March 12.

COTTON dull and easier; sales 400 bales; Middling, 24c.; receipts, 973 bales; exports, 1,346 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 12.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26; Reading Railroad, 46½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¼. Gold, 139¾.

[Advertisement.]

SELLING OFF.—Our entire stock must be sold before May 1, to make room for very important alteration and extension in our building. The cheapest, largest and best ready-made Clothing for men and boys to be found in this City. Our merchant tailoring department is under the management of Mr. Bromwell, late of Broadway, and has just been replenished with an entire new assortment of novelties from London, Paris, Boston and New-York. One entire store full, just made up, Spring overcoats.

BROKAW BROTHERS,
No. 62 Lafayette-place and 4th-av.,
opposite Cooper Institute.

[Advertisement.]

The house of J. B. Parsons, Esq., office No. 79 Cedar-street, was saved from being robbed by burglars on Wednesday night last, by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which aroused the family the instant the window was raised. E. HOLMES, No. 251 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—Knox's Spring Styles of Gents' Hats, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Enough said.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Europe....March 14..New-York....Glasgow.
City of New-York....March 14..New-York....Liverpool.
France....March 14..New-York....Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Liberty....March 13..New-York....Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Austrian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana, *via* Baltimore, by the *Liberty*, close at 6 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, by the *City of New-York*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45, North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails....5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River....3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad....5 P. M.
North Mails....5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way....5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at....5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at....1:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 16 | Sun sets.... 6 04 | Moon rises...11 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 59 | Gov. Island.11 48 | Hell Gate.... 1 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Ariadne, Eldridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Perit, Delancey, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Key West, Rudolf, Charleston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; H. Livingston, Eaton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Weser, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Columbia, Robinson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Bonnuton, (Br.,) Morgan, Liverpool, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Barks Nanna, (Norw.,) Hansen, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Elizabeth, (Pruss.,) Dzos, Cork or Falmouth for orders, H. W. O. Edye; Johannes, (Brem.,) Klockgetter, Antwerp, Wm. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.; Evening Star, (Br.,) Miller, St. Jago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Nonpareil, Flinn, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Joachim Christian, (Pruss.,) Petersen, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos, Ponvert & Co.; Rialto, (Br.,) Smith, Havana, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Alexandra, (Br.,) Thompson, St. John, N. B., Peniston & Co.; Emily Fisher, Shackford, St. John, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.; James Welsh, (Br.,) Moulton, Buenos Ayres, F. Alexandre & Son.

Schooners Jane Emsen, Van Cleaf, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Thomas Ginnickuson, Dickerson, Elizabethport, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. A. Ryder, Ryder, Lavacca, N. L. McCready & Co.; Lizzie, (Br.,) Stephens, Halifax, Wilson & Asmus; Abbie Dunn, Fountain, Matanzas, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Tendenz, (Pruss.,) Huser, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; T. W. H. White, Cranmer, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; W. E. Leggett, Porter, Philadelphia, Laraway & Plymer; M. E. Jones, (Br.,) Barbados, Jones & Lough.

Sloop Oriental, Dyer, Providence, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Valley City, Price, Alexandria and Washington, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Miami, McLaughlin, Charleston, with mdse. to Wheeler & Linnard.

Steamer Shetucket, Clark, Norwich.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Aurora, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Utley, Newport, Wales, 48 ds., with railroad iron to James Edmiston & Bros. March 5, lat. 40, lon. 67, passed the wreck of a fore and aft schooner, waterlogged and abandoned, both masts gone; was about 70 tons burden, and appeared to have been but a short time in that condition.

Ship Yorktown, Driver, London and the Isle of Wight Jan. 22, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had westerly gales up to George's Shoals; Jan. 30, lat. 50 N., lon. 13 20, spoke ship Southampton, from Liverpool for Mobile; March 3, lat. 42 36, lon. 56 38, passed bark Twilight, bound east; died on board March 1, Hugh Curtis, seaman, a native of England.

Bark T. K. Welken, Welken, Marseilles Jan. 28, passed Gibraltar Feb. 10, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Has had westerly gales the latter part of the passage; lost figure head, started cutwater, sprung maintopsail yard and split sails.

Bark Swanley, (of London,) Meldrum, Yokohama Nov. 16, with teas to Weston & Gray. Passed Anjiers Dec. 6, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 6.

Bark Lizzie H. Jackson, (of Portland,) Warwick, Newport, Wales, with railroad iron to Brett, Son & Co. Jan. 23, Augustus Lylack, seaman, of Prussia, fell from the foreyard overboard, and was lost. March 2, lat. 38, lon. 68, had a gale from the S. W.; shifted cargo and stove bulwarks.

Bark Margarita, (Hamb.,) Peterson, Foo Choo Nov. 19, with teas to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Passed Angier Dec. 5, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 15, St. Helena Jan. 25; crossed the equator Feb. 7, in lon. 24. Dec. 11, lat. 8 S., lon. 88 E., spoke Br. ship Auburn, from Whampoa for London. Dec. 17, lat. 18 S., lon. 88 E., spoke Br. ship Laura, from Macao for London. Dec. 26, lat. 20 S., lon. 82 E., spoke Br. bark Boston Valley, bound N.

Bark Eagle, Wilkinson, Palermo Dec. 28, via Gibraltar Jan. 27, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Isaac Bell. Sld. in co. from Gibraltar with bark Eugene for Boston. Has had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Bark Catalina, Perkins, Palermo Jan. 16, and Gibraltar Feb. 6, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Jonathan Thompson.

Bark Annie Augusta, (of Philadelphia,) Davis, Guantanamo 22 ds., via Delaware Breakwater March 11, with sugar to Charles Messing.

Bark Pauline, (Pruss.,) Kruger, Antwerp 70 ds., with mdse. to W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co. Feb. 29, lat. 38, lon. 69, had a gale from the S., in which lost rudderhead and stove bulwarks.

Bark Frederick Ludwig, (Meckl.,) Trewest, Taganrog 120 ds., and 42 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to order.

Brig Atlantic, (Old.,) Suhr, Hong Kong Nov. 2, with teas to Cary & Co. Passed Anjiers Dec. 4, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 15; crossed the equator Feb. 5.

Brig Burgomeister Dannenberg, (Dutch,) Vicker, Rio Grande 70 ds., with with hides to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Agenora, (of Portland,) White, Havana 24 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way. Has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras, and has had N. E. gales the entire passage.

Brig Ruth, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McLarns, Trinidad, Cuba, 16 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Centaur, Moore, Manzanilla 18 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Concord, (of Bath, Me.,) Drummond, Malaga 57 ds., and 54 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to W. J. Mead.

Brig Ottawa, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Ellis, Goree, W. C. A., Feb. 7, with peanuts to Crandall, Umphray & Co. The brig Protege sailed for Sierra Leone Feb. 3, to load for Boston.

Brig Nile, (of Bermuda,) Jansen, Maracaibo 37 ds., via Nassau March 1, with coffee to G. F. Peniston & Co. Has had westerly gales the entire passage; put into Nassau short of provisions.

Brig Village Belle, (of St. John, N. B.,) Stewart, Sagua la Grande 20 ds., with sugar to order. March 1, off Cape Hatteras, had a gale from N. W. to S., in which lost and split sails; lost deck-load, consisting of 27 hhds. of molasses.

Brig Wm. Muir, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Acker, Palermo Jan. 13, and Gibraltar Feb. 13, with fruit to Robinson Bros.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had heavy N. W. gales and head sea all the way down the Mediterranean. March 8, lat. 35, lon. 60, in a heavy N. E. gale, stove bulwarks, lost jib, split mainsail, &c.

Brig Ossipee, Twombly, New-Orleans 23 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Brig Frances Lewey, Lewey, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton and hides to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. Evelyn, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Ponce, P. R., Feb. 25, with sugar to Daniel Trowbridge.

Schr. Cyrus Fossett, (of Bristol, R. I.,) Harding, Inagua 14 ds., with salt to master.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, (of Bangor,) Perkins, Manzanilla 18 ds., with mdse. to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Jesse W. Knight, Plum, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. John G. Roche, (wrecker,) Berry, from wreck of bark Persia, ashore at Fire Island.

Schr. C. M. Nevins, Ruland, Apalachicola 13 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Somer, Gloucester 14 ds., with fish to S. Crowell & Son.

Schr. Helen J. Holway, (of Machias,) Ingalls, Arroyo, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Frances Satterlee, (of Brookhaven,) Tuthill, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Lottie Klotts, Endicott, Cabarien via Little Egg Harbor, with sugar to master.

Schr. Edwin J. Palmer, Smoot, Demerara, 29 ds., via Newport March 8, with sugar and molasses to A. Abbott.

Schr. A. Denike, Jones, New-Orleans, 13 ds., with mdse. to master. Has been four ds. north of Hatteras, with easterly winds.

Schr. C. R. Painter, Hawkins, Newburgh for Elizabethport.

Schr. Louie F. Smith, Crie, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. G. Stratton, McFadden, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel R. Burton, Johnson, Delaware, with corn.

Schr. H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Providence, for Baltimore; put into this port for a harbor.

Schr. Willie Potter, Somers, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Effort, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. R. Carlile, Potter, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. & N. Steelman, Webb, Elizabethport for New-London.

Schr. Francis M. Loring, Loring, Norfolk for Providence.

Schr. A. Van Cleaf, Heath, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hussing, Scofield, Elizabethport for New-London.

Schr. Jas. Hoffman, Edwards, Elizabethport for New-London.

Schr. Midnight, McIntyre, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Alfred Keene, Davis, Nuevitas via New-London, with molasses.

Schr. Martha Wright, Wright, Virginia.
Schr. Annie Hicks, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. Goldleaf, Beebe, Elizabethport for New-London.
Schr. W. W. Brainard, Pelton, Stonington.
Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, Providence, for Norfolk.
Schr. Artic, Healey, Rockland.
Schr. Volant, Strong, Providence.
Schr. Sarah and Ann, Hall, Boston.
Schr. Joseph P. Ross, Phillips, Fall River.
Schr. Niagara, Montler, Bridgeport.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.
Schr. Benj. Butler, Casey, Providence.
Schr. Geo. Crown, Providence.
Schr. Sarah Cullen, Davis, Philadelphia.
Schr. Laconia, Merrill, Providence.
Schr. Silver Bell, Robinson, Portland.
Schr. Wm. Ryler, Castle, New-London.
Schr. Wm. P. Benjamin, Harris, New-London.
Schr. United Brothers, Kinney, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm. Tell, Prescott, New-London.
Schr. Enterprise, Ellsworth, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Mifflin, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Deborah, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Village Queen, Thurston, Providence.
Schr. J. Clark, Holden, Providence.
Schr. Ruth Thomas, Dodge, Providence.
Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah N. Smith, Smith, Fall River.
Schr. Sallie Merritt, Davis, Newport.
Schr. Flight, Crowell, Providence.
Schr. Salmon Washburn, Cummings, Taunton.
Schr. Spray, (Br.,) Brookford, Halifax, N. S.
Schr. Surprise, Burr, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mail, Merrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Bramhall, Hamilton, Portland.
Schr. Frank Herbert, Crowell, Boston.
Schr. Ellen F. Duffield, Greenport.
Schr. Emily A. Denison, Smith, Newport.
Schr. Louisa Crockett, Crockett, Savannah, for Rockland.
Schr. San Juan, Rockett, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Davis, Oyster Bay.
Schr. Senator, Franklin, Boston.
Schr. Florence, Mason, Provincetown.
Schr. Lamartine, Hill, New-Bedford.
Schr. L. M. Strout, Avery, Boston.
Schr. E. Leach, Crane, Rockland.
Schr. Hero, Merrill, Eastport.
Schr. Pilot, Bush, Rockland.
Sloop North America, Ten Eyck, Elizabethport.
Sloop John Adams, Hallock, Elizabethport.

WIND—At sunset S. E., with rain.

Sailed.

Steamships Weser, for Bremen; Morro Castle, for Havana; Ariadne, for Galveston; Perit, for Galveston; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Niagara, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 12—Arr. ship Arcadia, from Bath; brig Potosi, from Palermo; schr. David Crockett, from New-York.

Also arr. steamer Minnetonka, from Mobile via New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 12—Arr. ship Ferdinand, from Portugal for orders; spoke Feb. 7, bark Celebes, from Amsterdam for Java. Coquette reports passed up, brigs Osprey, from Porto Rico; Century, from Rio; schr. Sam. Weller, from Palermo for Baltimore.

Also arr. brig Kennebec, from Matanzas for Philadelphia; schr. Ella Matthews, Cardenas, do.; brigs Walthal and Ambrosia Light, from Baltimore for Havana; steamer Albemarle, from New-York for Richmond, with the U. S. receiving ship Alleghany, from Baltimore, in tow for Norfolk.

There is a large fleet of vessels in the roads, windbound. A northeast gale is prevailing.

MOBILE, March 12—Cld. bark Gessner, for Havre.

SAVANNAH, March 12—Cld. ship James Jardine, for Liverpool; schr. Attie Garwood, for Boston.

Arr. steamship Zodiac, from Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 12—Cld. steamship Mary Sanford.

Spoken, &c.

Cuba—brig, from Messina for Philadelphia, Jan. 22, lat. 33 48, lon. 14 21.

Cornet—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, Jan. 7, lat. 30 S., lon. 40 18 E.

Diamond Rock—schr., from Cardenas for Philadelphia, Feb. 28, lat. 28, lon. 71.

Grace—Br. bark, from Havana for Portland, March 6, lat. 28, lon. 71.

Helen Sice—Br. ship, from Rangoon for Falmouth, 63 ds. out, Feb. 1, lat. 1 40 S., lon. 21 26.

Junge Evert—Dutch brig, from Cadiz for Montevideo, Feb. 8, lat. 28, lon. 42.

Oscar Vidal—Hamb. bark, from Whampoa for Cowes, Jan. 16, lat. 33 51 S., lon. 16 22.

Ocean Dart—Br. brig, from Algoa Bay for London, Jan. 19, lat. 28 55, lon. 7 50.

Princess Burtherice—Br. bark, from Sunderland for Aden, Feb. 6, lat. 9 47 N., lon. 23 14.

Tavana—Ital. bark, from Montevideo for Marseilles, Feb. 13, lat. 5 55 N., lon. 30 38.

Wild Gazelle—bark, from Shanghae for New-York, Jan. 4, lat. 27 32 S., lon. 48 45 E.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, March 12—The steamship Rapidan, Capt. Cheesman, sailed to-day for New-York. The steamship Concordia, Capt. Sears, arrived here to-day from New-York.

At Arroyo, P. R., Feb. 22, brig Lizzie Daniels, for Baltimore in 2 ds.; schrs. E. Richardson and Keokuk, for New-York, ldg.

At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 25, barks Reindeer and Montezuma, and brigs Harry & Aubrey, for New-York, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, March 12—Noon.—Advices have been received here stating that the Nouvelle Helvetia was recently lost off the coast of Ireland. The crew was saved.

[This is probably the vessel described in the Shipping Lists as the bark N. Helvitia, Capt. Bernard, which left New-Orleans on the 1st of February for Liverpool.—REPORTER.]

SPRING 1868.
ENTIRE SUITS
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON
FOR $18.
LIGHT OVERCOATS,
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The very Latest Production, and much Lower in Price than anything previously Manufactured.
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BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

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LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

ROOT'S
WROUGHT IRON SECTIONAL
SAFETY BOILER.
Has no large sheet iron shell to explode, is composed entirely of wrought iron tubes tested to 300 pounds, water and steam inside of them, [illegible]
POSITIVE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION.
Great economy of fuel over other boilers [illegible] durability, compactness, [illegible] examination, cleaning and renewal, freedom from scale and corrosion, low [illegible] low freights, [illegible] est as parts [illegible] very light, [illegible] inaccessible [illegible] mountain and MINING OPERATIONS.
No special skill [illegible] cost for setting [illegible] lists, &c., mailed. Also,
ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINES,
Hoisting machinery, steam pumps, &c.
JOHN B. ROOT,
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TURN THE KEY AND THE GAS IS LIGHTED.
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Also, Manufacturers of SUPERIOR PIANOS and Publishers of SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC.
Organs to rent by the month.

CEDAR TRUNKS—DELANA'S: GOOD against moth. No. 579 Hudson-st., near Bank.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 273, March 12, 1868.
23, 41, 37, 17, 7, 9, 15, 26, 45, 34, 59, 6, 64.
PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 274, March 12, 1868.
28, 36, 12, 16, 40, 55, 56, 44, 6, 45, 25, 30.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 221, March 12, 1868.
10, 60, 16, 27, 58, 40, 73, 59, 33, 8, 43, 50, 51.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 222, March 12, 1868.
65, 68, 60, 31, 19, 33, 25, 54, 42, 40, 72, 3.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
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